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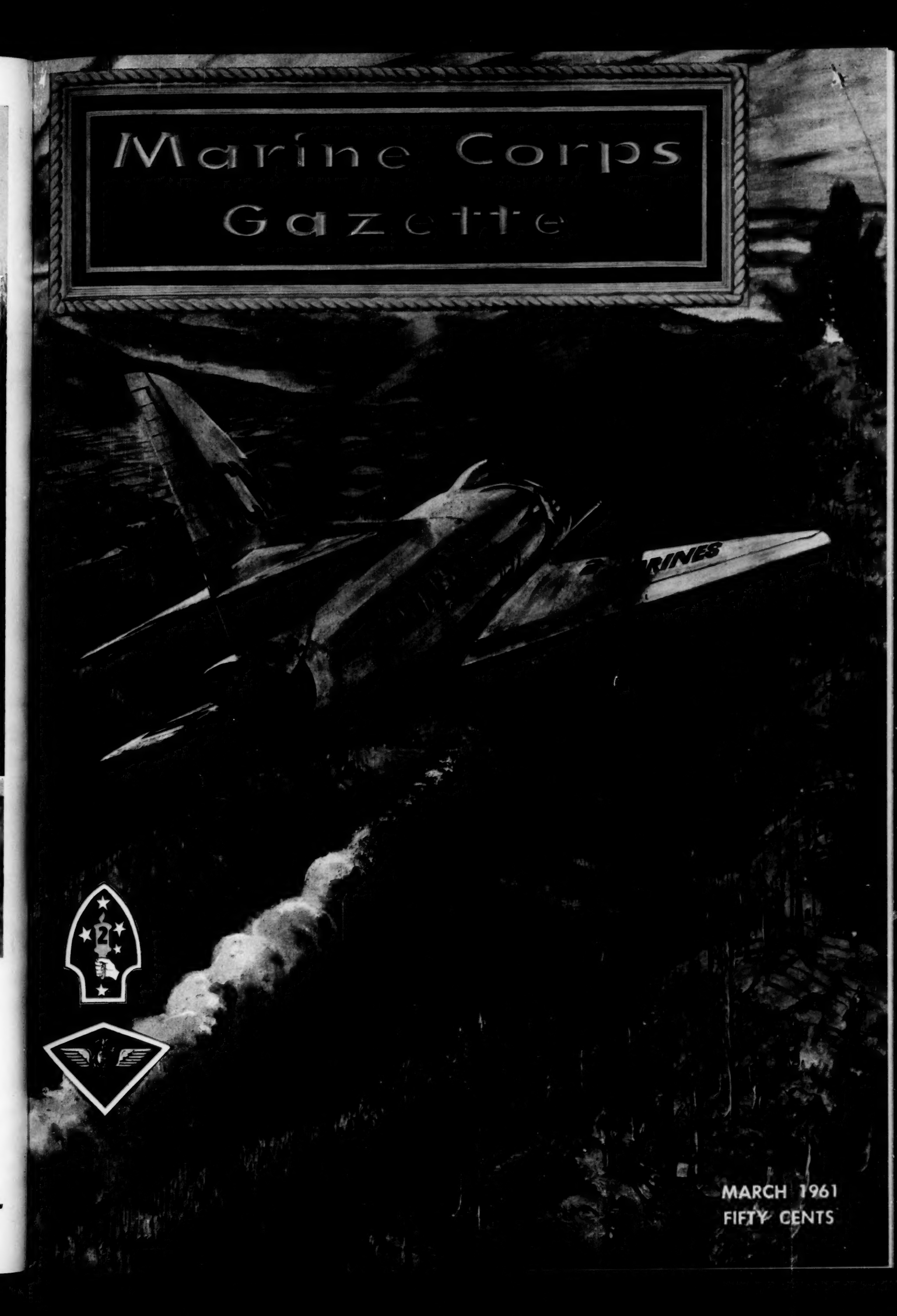

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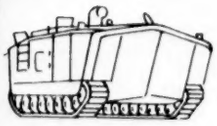

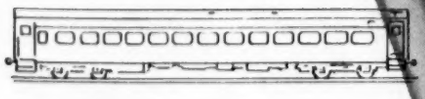

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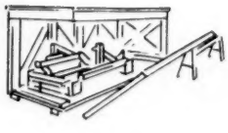

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Marine Corps 1961

The Marine Corps Association Newsletter

An unofficial digest of news of interest to our members

Volume 45, Number 3 | Marine Corps Gazette | March, 1961

National Defense: How Many Arrows?

President Kennedy pledges attention to both the olive branch and the bundle of arrows carried by the US eagle. How many arrows will the Marine Corps get this year?

Starting point is the Eisenhower budget. It will be changed. Already, the President has directed purchase of more MATS airlift, speed-up of the Polaris program, and acceleration of the entire missile program.

As we go to press, SecDef task forces were due to report on four crash reappraisals: R&D, bases, strategic, and limited war. Of most interest to Marines: limited war. It's headed by Asst SecDef for International Security Affairs Paul H. Nitze. What he says will be important.

But the money for Marines and weapons comes from the budget papers. As usual, they go for hearings to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees first. This year there's an extra hurdle: the "412 hearings." Section 412 of a law passed last year says Congress must authorize by law all missiles, ships, and aircraft before money can be appropriated. This is the way the Navy has gotten its ships for years. No law, no aircraft carrier. Even with a law, sometimes the money doesn't come through. These hearings affect $24.9 million worth of proposed MarCorps missiles, plus great Marine interest in Navy ship and aircraft programs. More important, expect them to be a full-dress review of defense policies by the Congress.

Here's the Eisenhower budget request for the Marine Corps: (in millions of dollars)

Appropriation	Auth 1961	Req 1962
Military Personnel	$606.7	$620.0
Reserve Personnel	24.8	26.4
Operation & Maintenance	176.7	179.0
Procurement	91.2	140.0
Total	$899.4	$965.4

What will it buy? Here are some highlights:

Weapons: Redeye, more Hawks, "improved" Honest John, Zuni rockets, low-drag firebombs, improved ammunition for field artillery, mortars, and AT weapons, a "third increment" of M14 rifles, M60 MGs. Also, the first mine-clearing LVT-EX.

Units: A 175,000-Marine Corps, of which 100,848 will be in the FMF in early 1962 when all BLTs are restored and these units added: a third HARB, a third Hawk Bn, a second MIRS.

(There were 93,390 in the FMF in FY 61; 89,965 in FY 60).

Reserves: An increase of 1,000 paid individual drills, making 48,000.

Ships: Navy to get one LPH, two LPD, one fast combat support ship.

Aircraft: More transport helicopters; also, Navy gets "a significant number" of A4D, "increased" A2F, all-weather version of F4H-1, and "a small number" of T-39 jet utility trainers.

General: Budget asks more travel funds; money to begin a six-year overhaul program on amphibian vehicles; a one-year extension of the Capehart housing programs.

Summary: Both the Administration and Congress will make changes, but the budget's on its way. The trip this year may be unusually bumpy.

Slates Are Out

For the Col slate, see MCBul 1301 of 23 Jan 61. For LtCols, see MCBul 1301 of 20 Feb 61. Majors' slate expected shortly.

TempO Reshuffle: The Reason Why

Why is the Marine Corps phasing out temporary officers? To give those individuals with a permanent enlisted grade a break, insure a logical career pattern. Here's the story:

MarCorps rates 16,200 officers, but only 8,500 can be regulars. Most of the rest are reserves on active duty. During Korea, temporary commissions went to the 1,400 former enlisted now on board. To retire as officers, they had to serve at least 10 years.

There were two problems. There was no way for them to serve beyond retirement. Also, they were hitting "hump" selection boards, might not get a chance to get 10 years commisioned service in.

Solution:

1) Pick top contenders for LDO, WO, and regular commissions (a total of about 250).

2) Allow those due to retire by 1964 to stay as is.

3) Make the rest (if qualified) Reserves, give them a SWAG to stay on actdu.

Most temporary officers, then, convert to Reserves, lose one to three years of seniority on the lineal list. How does this help them? Two ways. Instead of hitting a very tough, "hump"-crammed selection board, they hit an easier one. More important, they get a good chance to stay for 20.

Also, under new set-up all former temporaries will have a *chance* to stay for 30. With nearly 8,000 officer spaces to fill each year, Marine Corps can use many skills which the 20-and-out system was losing.

What will this program do to promotion chances of present regulars and reserves? All officers on active duty ex-

(See **Reshuffle** next page)

M14 Manual of Arms

It's settled. The Marine Corps will use Army-developed Manual of Arms, mainly *without* magazines. Ref: MCO 1500.15. FM 22-5, Change 1, has the details. Marine Corps will issue specially bound copies for now, plans to include the new Manual in revised Landing Party Manual.

CMC Asks Action, CMC Gets Action

It's not news that CMC's January guidance is being hammered into programs already. You could expect that. But some programs have longer lead-time, as these examples will show:

• **Right Now.** CMC asked that HQMC staff be able to meet "hourly" problems. Offices have been vacated, reconstruction of a new "War Room" is underway.

• **Soon.** CMC asked packaged MCI courses for afloat battalions. One's on the way to the Med, which will be the test program. An MCI LnO will contact the BLT, tailor the package, and equip the CO with a boxed and banded training program. As soon as reports are in, any bugs ironed out, program will become SOP.

• **This Year, Hopefully.** CMC asked that commanders simulate the combat environment in training. Planners have come up with a "Do-It-Yourself Battlefield"—complete with sight, sound, maybe smell. It's the graduation range, follow-up to KD firing ranges, small unit problems. But don't just call it a transition range: it will accommodate individual marksmanship training up to advanced platoon tactics. One range may handle 20,000 Marines, firing 5 million rounds a year.

Every usable training stimulator will be cranked in: artillery & mortar rounds, battle noises, small arms, pop-up targets that score themselves, plastic aggressors, moving targets, for use by day and night.

2dITR, Camp Pendleton, gets the first prototype; Quantico will make East Coast tests. Key criteria are simplicity, flexibility. This isn't to be an electronic nightmare. It will use simple, tested off-the-shelf items, standard length 2 x 4's, gear that an expeditionary unit can get and use.

Prototypes are to be completed by 30 June. It's a three-year project, but planners are hopeful, think that if all goes well, major posts could get a range this year. Over the years many GAZETTE writers have suggested marksmanship qualification over a combat type course. Would the new course replace KD firing? No. But given a really good combat range, widely available, marksmanship changes might be in order.

• **FY 1963.** CMC indicated that officer promotion examinations might be begun again. Earliest this could be done in an orderly way would be for FY 1963 promotions. That means you might be taking the exams before 1 Jul 1962. The big question: who? Best bet is Capts and 1stLts.

• **This Year, Doubtfully.** CMC's remarks pointed strongly to a definite HQMC reorganization. No crash action has been scheduled yet. It may be, but odds are that this will be a busy first year for the New Frontier team. Reorganizing HQMC may have to take a back seat to major or minor changes at higher levels.

• **A No-Year Objective.** CMC wants the flood of paper dammed. Planners cheer the objective, hope for quick progress. But consensus is it'll take a long, long time to do it (dam paperwork, that is).

Officer Retirement

SecNav has liberalized under-30-yr retirement policy, will normally ap prove retirement of Cols with four years in grade (previously five). There's no change in other ranks.

There may be changes to MCO 1800.3 which amplifies SecNav policy. This is current practice:

Each case is an individual determination, as the order says, to insure it is "clearly not contrary to the best interests of the service." The order specifies you must complete the overseas tour on which serving or to which you're ordered. Special qualifications for a key billet, recent expensive schooling are examples of reasons why an officer might be told to stay until he completes one more tour.

Reshuffle, Cont'd

cept LDOs and SDOs compete for the same promotions on the same board if they're in the zone. The program will take nearly 1,000 officers out of the zones in the next two years. This will help regulars and reserves. For details of the complex program see MCB 1400 of 8Feb61.

Summary: Most temporary officers will lose a year or two of seniority; gain a better chance at promotion, a near-guarantee of retiring as an officer. What happens to those still passed over? They cannot *revert* to enlisted grade, but can apply to *enlist,* grade to be arranged.

Language Training

Major commands are getting recorders and tapes covering lessons in 21 languages. G-2 has two main aims:

• Help individuals learn to conduct a people-to-people conversation.

• Help trained linguists maintain their proficiency.

The recorded lessons are tailored from USAFI courses. This is just the beginning. Further instructions are in the works pointed at encouraging local classes, working up a solid program to get and keep proficient linguists.

Also see page 52.

Next to Last

Selection board convening next month will pick the next to last batch of temporary officers/SNCOs to be appointed WOs. Beginning in FY '63 all new WOs will come from ranks of younger Marines, those with 6-8 years service (See *New Look in Warrants,* MCA Newsletter: Jul '60). Board has been authorized to pick 108 WOs; will also name about 30 LDOs. WO appointments will cover 42 fields; LDO, 20. One OF was left out of the original order (4602 Photo Officer), put in via A1Mar prior to 15Feb61 deadline for applications.

Lynn Montross Dies

Noted Marine Corps historian **Lynn J. Montross** is dead, of pneumonia. A frequent GAZETTE contributor, Mr. Montross was most noted for his book *War Through the Ages.* He also wrote *Cavalry of the Sky, Rag, Tag and Bobtail* and *The U. S. Marines, A Pictorial History.* At his untimely death he was near completing Vol 4, of the five-volume *History of Marine Corps Operations in Korea.*

Reserve Officers— The New Picture

Nearly 30,000 Marine Corps Reserve officers now can get a clear picture of what the Marine Corps plans for them. These are the key developments in a continuing program:

- Reserve Districts and MARTCOM last month began issuing "hip-pocket" mobilization orders to Ready Reservists.

- A Reserve Officers' Career Training Program has been issued (MCO 1570R.11).

First priority in Reserve planning goes to M-Day—nationwide mobilization for all-out war. Most of the nearly 14,000 Ready Reserve officers will get M-Day orders on a data processed card. They tell you where and when to report, authorize any transportation you can get. If you get them, you can prepare your affairs for a national emergency.

What if you get no orders? (First, be sure your District Director or COMART has your correct address.) Lack of orders means the Corps has no plans for you before M-Day + 30. But remember this: a limited war like Korea might not require all-out mobilization. The orders don't apply to partial mobilization. Some officers with urgent M-Day orders might not be called; others with deferred M-Day assignments could be called instead.

But the important thing is the individual officer's readiness for mobilization—all-out or partial. **BGen W. T. Fairbourn** began pushing for a Reserve career plan before he became Director of Reserve. He's strongly behind it. The order (MCO 1570R.11) is nine pages long. You should read it. Study the charts (right). But here's the basic philosophy:

- **The Career concept.** What's a "career" in the Reserve? It's a system for being trained and ready during up to 20 years. Some Reservists will choose quite active participation, eventually qualify for Reserve retirement pay. Some will choose to drop out after completing obligated service. A majority will want to keep their commissions valid, qualify for promotion, and be ready for call-up in a national emergency. The career plan gives you guidelines on what's expected of you.

- **Share-the-wealth.** Marine Corps Reserve history is studded with dedicated individuals. That's expected, but some individuals have "locked-on" to choicer opportunities, especially drill pay in the Organized Reserve. This shuts out others, equally qualified. Operating under career plan guidelines, Division of Reserve will be able to spread around the best opportunities.

- **Ground officers.** Major change is for ground officers. They'll be encouraged to rotate into and out of Organized units, also VTUs. Geography and money permitting, you'll be given a chance at the best training deals, be required also to take turns earning your points the hard way.

Aviators. There's no real change for OrgRes pilots. You must get into a squadron early and stay in. It will be very hard to find a vacancy or qualify for it later. Bottom chart gives the VolRes pattern. Some aviation ground specialists may be able to switch from VolRes to an Organized unit, not many.

- **Action.** Naturally, in the Reserve HQMC won't

Ground Officer Career

Year	Rank	TRAINING*	Max	Min
		ORGANIZED RESERVE	2 years	None
		ACTIVE DUTY TRAINING		
20	Col LtCol	Professional	2 times	1 time
19		Occupational Field	1 time	1 time
		VOLUNTEER TRAINING UNIT	Concurrent	
18		ORGANIZED RESERVE	3 years	1 year
17		ACTIVE DUTY TRAINING		
16	Maj	Professional	4 times	3 times
15		Occupational Field	3 times	2 times
14				
13		VOLUNTEER TRAINING UNIT	Concurrent with Cl III Trng	
12		ORGANIZED RESERVE	3 years	2 years
11				
10		ACTIVE DUTY TRAINING		
9	Capt	Professional	4 times	3 times
8		Occupational Field	3 times	2 times
7				
6				
5	1stLt	VOLUNTEER TRAINING UNIT	Concurrent with Cl III Trng	
4				
3				
2	2dLt	ACTIVE DUTY		
1				

*Shows types to be taken at each level, not sequence.

Avn OrgRes Officer Career

Year of Service	Rank	Career Pattern	Active Duty for Trng
20 19 18	LtCol	Aviation VTU or Marine Air Reserve Group Top Organized Squadron Billet	All Formal Staff Courses appropriate to Rank and MOS Correspondence Courses
17 16 15 14 13 12	Maj	Marine Air Reserve Groups or Top Organized Squadron Billet	With assigned unit except as members of Promotion, Policy and Specialized Boards. Limited OJT for MARG officers and formal schooling at alternate field training.
11 10 9 8 7 6	Capt	Organized Reserve Squadrons	With assigned unit except assignment as members of Promotion & Policy Board.
5 4 3 2 1	Lt	FMF Service & Training Status	

Avn VolRes Officer Career

Year of Service	Rank	Career Pattern	Active Duty for Training
20 19 18	LtCol	Aviation VTU or Retention on Class III Rolls	Senior Formal Staff Courses Correspondence Courses
17 16 15 14 13 12	Maj	Aviation VTU or Retention on Class III Rolls	Res. Sr. Course Ph I & II Res. Jr. Course Ph I & II Other Staff Courses appropriate to Rank and MOS Correspondence Courses
11 10 9 8 7 6	Capt	Aviation VTU or Retention on Class III Rolls	Res. Jr. Course Ph I & II OJT in primary MOS Formal Staff Course appropriate to MOS and Rank Correspondence Courses
5 4 3 2 1		FMF Service & Training Duty	

manage your career for you. The plan gives you guidelines as to what training you should seek at a given time. This depends on what's available then, as well as your personal situation. The significance of the career plan is that it gives you a guide as to what HQMC will do with your request.

• **Summary.** Many Reserve officers don't understand the Marine Corps Reserve—especially many of 5,000-odd now on active duty. You'll be in it until your obligated service expires. Then you'll have 12-14 years of choice: risk being drafted in national emergency, or keep your commission valid. The Reserve is pushing many key programs: more information about their program, better OrgRes training, revitalized VolRes training, detailed mobilization planning. All depends on the individual. "Hip pocket orders" and Reserve career guidance are major steps forward.

Bumper Crop

DivRes plans to beef up its crop of Ready Reserves by sinking a plow into a fallow field—Marines who leave the Corps taking with them hard-earned knowledge of logistics, tactics and weapons. A revitalized program to keep this knowledge from lying idle during the Reserve's constant growing season has been okayed by CMC, will be launched at major training bases. The idea is for Reserve T&L (Training and Liaison) units to set up a "soft sell" recruiting program aimed at Marines quitting active duty. Main targets: company grade officers and NCOs with training in critical fields, i.e., 27, 25, 64. Marines will get a briefing on "Why a Ready Reserve?", be invited to pursue the matter after returning home. Postcards indicating a particular interest (in organized units, VTU, or correspondence courses via MCI) go to appropriate district director. He maintains contact. For posts and stations without T&L units, district direcors can furnish Marines to do the briefing. Conflict with Career Counselling program appears remote; Reserve briefings come AFTER final reenlistment interview.

Shipping Over?

How many reenlistments does the Marine Corps want? Or to put it another way: What's the optimum retention rate? Here's the answer to both questions: Enough Marines to support the rank structure. Example: 4,500 first term reenlistments were needed to support the rank structure this fiscal year. First term enlistments running out this period totaled 24,000. Thus, the optimum retention rate:

$$\frac{4{,}500}{24{,}000} \text{ equals } 18.7 \text{ percent}$$

At least one command far exceeded this. When **Maj E. A. Deptula** took over as 1stMarDiv Career Advisory Officer (in August '60), first term reenlistments mounted steadily until a high of 41% was logged in November '60.

In 1stMarBrig, **Capt G. J. Ertlmeier** reviewed re-ups during first half of FY '61, found the total a whopping 63.8 percent (includes extensions).

At CamLej, **MajGen J. P. Berkeley** praised **SSgt L. N. Buchanan** for logging 11 reenlistments, 42 extensions while career counselor for 2/6 during last three months of the old calendar year. Buchanan is now at MCS, Quantico and if his new CO reads this you can bet what his job will be.

Sixth Marines topped all other 2dMarDiv regiments in biggest percentage gain (60) of reenlistments over 3d Quarter score.

"Land the Landing Force"

With those four words the salty, blunt-spoken admiral launched Marines onto many of the toughest objectives of WWII, beginning at Guadalcanal —and onto the pages of history. Last month, at 75, Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, USN (Ret), champion amphibian, was dead. Marines everywhere mourn his passing.

Back in the dark days of Guadalcanal, many voices were proudly raised in the Marines' Hymn. Few voices were raised against it. Not so, 20 long years later. In two months two national magazines plugged newsstand sales with fearless attacks on Marine Corps tradition, challenged the very words of the Marines' Hymn.

Prediction: the Marines' Hymn will live. The kind of Marines who sing it proudly will continue to write history, not magazine articles.

New Reserve Units

As you read here, DivRes cut OrgRes Staff Group T/O in half, doubled the number authorized. This will help plan more joint training exercises. Priority and interest are indicated by fact that three vacancies are already filled, more pending. The new units:

• 3d Staff Group, Dayton, O.—CO, Col H. S. Connor

• 10th Staff Group, Greensboro, N. C. —CO, Col C. T. Hagan, Jr.

• 14th Staff Group, San Bruno, Calif. —CO, LtCol D. P. Webster

Continuing reevaluation of mobilization needs, training potential, the three OrgRes Service Battalions have been redesignated, as follows:

• 1st Svc Bn, Memphis, Tenn. : 5th Motor Transport Bn

• 2d Svc Bn, Philadelphia, Pa. : 4th Motor Transport Bn

• 3d Svc Bn, Norfolk, Va. : 1st Combat Service/Support Bn

• 1st CombatSvcBn includes both an MT Co and Comm Repair under a special T/O. As previously reported here, the five OrgRes Supply Cos are also redesigned. New names are:

• 1stSupCo, Charlottesville, Va. : 7th Truck Co

• 2d SupCo, Dayton, O. : 8th Truck Co

• 3d SupCo, Tucson, Ariz. : 12th Engr Co

• 4th SupCo, Stockton, Calif. : 9th Truck Co

• 5th SupCo, Huntington, W. Va. : 7th Comm Co

New VolRes Summer Training

Here's a new program, *with pay,* for VolRes officers' active duty training. As a test, DivRes has ordered 18 officers Capt through LtCol, to assist East and West Coast FMF exercises. They act as assistant staff officers, *not* umpires. See *The Reserve Marine* for added vacancies.

It's a pilot program. If it works out, planners hope to expand it and improve it.

ResMobEx

MARTCOM, MCRRD's will pass paper to CamLej, CherPt, CamPen, and El Toro in Phase III of Reserve Mobilization Exercise this spring. No orders will be issued. Purpose is to work out bugs, prepare for Phase IV this summer.

During Reserve Annual Field Training, selected reservists will get "exercise" mobilization orders, go through one-day processing to make sure major bases are set to handle an emergency.

Reserve Officers

For second annual chance to get regular commissions, see MCO 1120.16. Eligible: Capts (or selected for) of 1956, also naval aviators of 1958 & 1959.

Spelled Out

MCO 1223.1A spells out policy concerning enlisted "rank" structure, wraps in a single package major changes published since 1Jan59 (e.g., A1Mar which dropped "acting" titles), adds a few changes not previously published. New order sets up, defines *permanent* and *interim* grade structures.

Example #1—Joe Marine made MSgt in Dec '58, became an AMSgt on 1Jan59, dropped "acting" title on 1Aug60. He's in an *interim* grade, will stay there, unless promoted, until 1Jul63, the day all *interim* grades get the deep-six. There are two other ways (not recommended) that Joe can acquire a *permanent* grade title: by getting busted, or by delaying his reenlistment more than 24 hours.

Example #2—John Marine made GySgt in Jun '59, is already in *permanent* grade structure, will stay there during subsequent promotions. If John is busted either by delaying his reenlistment or due to disciplinary action, he reverts to appropriate inferior grade under the *permanent* grade structure.

Under *permanent* grade structure, NCO grade starts at Cpl; SNCO at SSgt. Cpls and SSgts in *interim* grade structure rate traditional, special recognition (e.g., SNCO Club privileges) until midnight 30Jun63, when like Cinderella they must leave the ball.

In official correspondence *interim* grade titles will be identified by adding pay grade, e.g. (E-7), Exception: Letters to NOK. In unofficial matters, including news releases, no pay grade identifier is used.

By Any Other Name

During staffing of a proposed revision to MCO 1223.1 it was pointed out that the word "rank" was used incorrectly in referring to a pay grade title. *Rank,* as defined by Public Law 10, US Code, is a position (usually of seniority) within a certain *grade*. Hence, not "*rank* structure" but "*grade* structure"; not "promoted to *rank* of sergeant" but "*grade* of sergeant." New MCO 1223.1A carefully avoids misusing the term but it's a good bet the word "rank" will crop up in other places. Some bits of language die hard. A few examples:

What do you call the place you buy toothpaste? It hasn't been a "PX" since the name was changed to Marine Exchange. The "field scarf" is a tie.

A few oldtimers still refer to the annual IG visit as "A&I."

Probably the hardest word to die will be the traditional name for a tool sailors and Marines have used since 1776 to remove dirt from decks. The Navy now officially calls it a "mop." It's the truth. A "swab" it seems is used by Navy medics to diagnose and treat certain contagious diseases like . . . er, tonsilitis.

Reserve Ranges

The Marine Corps encourages civilian shooters to use rifle and pistol ranges. See MCO 1100.1D. It's been revised to clarify conditions.

Rifle Badge

There's a new rifle expert requal clasp, like the one for the pistol, but bigger. To get it, apply to HQMC. Meanwhile, you can wear the old style. But don't mix the two. Ref: MCO 3591.11.

Unpathetic Language

President Kennedy moved quickly to cancel the ban on dependents overseas. Instead, SecDef McNamara asks each overseas family to spend $80 less. Congress will consider other actions to halt gold flow.

Marines remain unaffected: no more, no less chance to take your dependents overseas. For revised details on overseas tour lengths, see MCO 1300.8D of 13 Jan. The big tour—3dMarDiv-1st MAW—will be 13 months, but 15 months if you got there before 1 Jul 60. Reason: lack of travel funds. Can dependents visit Far East as bona fide tourists? Yes, for not more than 60 days.

Honest John

Coming up, a third HARB to be activated at 29 Palms in 1st Qtr FY 62. The four-launcher battery will join FMFPac when it's judged operational. The move lays to rest rumors that the 15-mile range rocket was on the way out of the troop list. One factor: the XM50, an "improved" rocket of "significantly greater range." It weighs 4,700 pounds versus the M31's 5,800, has better propellant, and is easier to handle. It's reported almost ready for production; is to have HE and chemical, as well as atomic, warheads.

Artists & Models

Once upon a time a Marine officer (name withheld) had the added duty of hiring female models (for WM recruiting posters). Those days are over. Posters, pamphlets, TV spots, car cards hereafter will feature real Marines. Opinion: proposed WM posters still look good.

Marines at Work

• Taking it easy under a bright Okinawan sun C Co, 7th Eng used air hammers to string together 8,000 Fenestra aluminum mats, create a shiny jet landing field atop a ragged bit of coral at Bolo Point. Project took five days but could have been done in one in a pinch. For use of 1stMAW planes the 3,000x60-ft SELF will pay off big in better air-ground training. **Majs F. F. Rameur** and **Mack McClure,** 1stMAW and 3d Mar Div EngO, respectively, supervised overall construction; **1stLt B. K. Wiedlerhold** was project engineer.

• **LtCol J. D. Smith's** 3/9 working in zero cold, hip-deep snow on slopes of Mt Fuji, stressed night fighting as well as cold weather operations in a three-day skirmish. Some lessons learned: care and use of weapons (including flame throwers and 4.2 mortars) under cold weather conditions, how to move fast over the snow. Attached was C Btry, 12th Marines; C Co, 3dTkBn, 3dPlat, C Co, 7th Eng. **1stLt J. C. Powlkes** led aggressors.

• It was Marines vs Army at CamPen with 1stReconBn harassing 2dEngAmphibSupCom from Ft. Lewis, Wash in the first of three landings making up OPERATION SEAHORSE. Big attraction for the soldiers was CamPen's beach, Marine amphibious knowhow.

• Work meant monkey business for HMR-262 helicopter pilots **1stLts J. A. Hellridger** and **G. F. Cox.** They picked up Ham at the end of his 155-mile high rocket flight, returned chimp and capsule to recovery ship, *USS Donner.*

• **LtCol D. E. Wegley's** VMA-225 became first 2dMAW squadron to deploy with new A4D-2N planes. The attack squadron left for its second Med tour, relieving sister MAG-14 VMA-224.

• 1stMarDiv Pathfinders jumped into Las Pulgas canyon, paved the way for 1,400 'copter-landed Marines of **LtCol F. R. Young's** 2/7, supported by C Co, 1st Pioneers. Three-prong maneuver had Marines landing at San Onofre, at the same time Bn ExO, **Maj J. M. McGee** and two companies were taking over Case Springs.

• Matching Navy handouts of *Jack & Jill* Magazine (MCA NEWSLETTER: Jan '61) with precision landing tactics, a pocket-size BLT made Monrovia, Liberia its first stopover in a six-month goodwill tour of African ports. **Capt K. J. Skipper's** G/2/6 came ashore in accepted style via 'copter, LVT, was met by 5,000 local citizens. Marine portion of OPERATION SOLANT AMITY is made up of FMFLant, 2dMAW units under command of **Maj H. R. Kurth, Jr.**

Itinerary calls for circling Africa via Cape Horn and Suez Canal hitting major ports along the way.

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Marine Corps Gazette

Professional Magazine for United States Marines

Published by the Marine Corps Association in order to provide a forum for the expression of matters which will advance knowledge, interest and esprit in the Marine Corps.

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WHO provides the communications channels for America's missile defenses?

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who?

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MESSAGE CENTER

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Who'll Carry It?

. . . The XM-79 Grenade Launcher should not be squeezed into a T/O not designed with the new weapon in mind. Best use of the XM-79 could be achieved by modifying the present T/O to take full advantage of this weapon.

I suggest that three Marines (1 L/Cpl and 2 Pfc's) be formed into a Grenade Launcher Team; each Marine would carry XM-79 and enough ammo for its employment. One of these Grenade Launcher Teams would be added to each rifle platoon. Each of the three Marines would have a tentative assignment to one of the squads in the platoon and would be trained to fight as a team under the supervision of the L/Cpl (Team Leader) and to fight separately with their respective squads under the supervision of the squad leader.

A three-man Grenade Launcher Team organic to the platoon offers these advantages:

- Symmetry and interchangeability of three balanced fire teams/squad and three balanced squads/platoon would be retained.
- Flat-trajectory capabilities of the rifle squad would not be decreased as they would be if a rifleman or assistant BARman were given the new grenade launcher in exchange for his rifle.
- Leadership duties of the squad leader would not suffer as they might if he were saddled with grenade launcher.
- Maximum versatility would be achieved since the grenade launchers could be used separately or as an effective combat *team*.

2dLt Peter Graebner
MCS, Quantico, Va.

. . . XM-79 must be carried by a Marine who does not interrupt the fire-integrity-potential of the rifle squad.

Its weight, and the weight of its rounds, prohibit it from becoming an extra weapon; it must be carried as a T/O weapon in place of M-1, or M-14.

It must be carried by a Marine who is in a spot to gather incoming information about all the fire teams, who will be in a position to direct employment of the weapon at the best place and at the best time for the good of the entire squad.

It must be carried by a person who understands the need for fire control, and who knows the dangers of expending too much ammo too soon. Few rounds will be carried at one time.

The above reasons lead me to recommend the squad leader as the Marine who should carry this weapon.

1stLt F. M. Kauffman, Jr.
100 Harrison St.
San Francisco

. . . Re "who should carry the XM-79 grenade launcher, I feel we should first determine what descriptive term should be used to determine this Marine's responsible position.

I propose that he be designated as the squad grenadier. To me this title is in itself descriptive and sounds more military than SAW-Man or BAR-Man, etc.

Capt H. L. Johnson
3137 Plum Tree Drive
Jacksonville, Fla.

Carrying the XM-79

Ed: Question of the Month for December, 1960, asked who should carry the XM-79 Grenade Launcher, offered $25.00 for the best answer. Here's the prize winning entry:

. . . My first association with the grenade launcher XM-79 came when I viewed it on the pages of our magazine (MCA NEWSLETTER: Dec '60). I was extremely glad to see it as I had almost begun to wonder at the wisdom of those who had dealt the death blow to the venerable 60s. Although I lack intimate knowledge of the weapon, the simplicity of my suggestion may offset this.

I suggest the squad leader carry the XM-79. If anyone in the squad is well protected, he, due to his central location in basic formations, should be. For the same reason he is in a flexible position as well.

Since the squad leader is responsible for the employment of the weapon, he may as well be the one to use it. Further, because of his greater length of service he should be more familiar with all squad weapons.

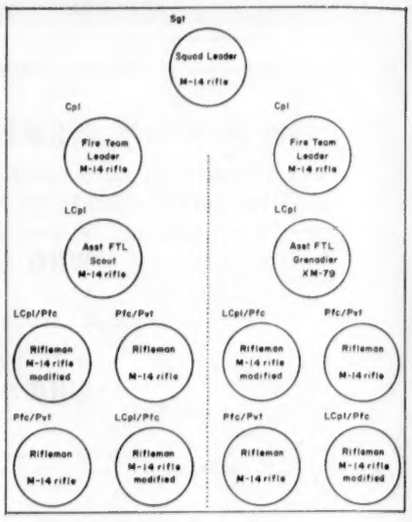
Since the squad leader is in contact with other unit commanders, the massing of fires from three weapons could be done with a fair amount of ease.

Finally, if principles of fire control are obeyed, the squad leader would not engage himself in sustained rifle fire. The XM-79 would probably not be fired more than intermittently, as a general rule. Of course, other members of the squad should be trained in use of the weapon. This, in the event the squad leader should become a casualty or that a position similar to that taken by the old 60s (using rests, aiming stakes, etc.,) is desired.

Capt R. A. Cottrell
4th Supply Co.
Stockton, Calif.

. . . Offered: A 13-man squad with two fire teams, two assistant fire team leaders; one serves as scout, the other, armed with XM-79, as squad grenadier. (See chart.)

NPS, USNTC, Bainbridge, Md
SgtMaj A. B. Kouma
3/3, 1st MarDiv
Cam Pendleton, Calif



Quien Sabe?

. . . Why does everyone outside at colors and out of formation hold the salute until "carry on" is sounded. The regulations are specific: The salute is held from the first to the last notes of the music. No more, no less. It would be just as logical to salute when the bugler sounds attention as it is to hold the salute until he sounds carry on.

Col W. F. Prickett
707 Gretchen Rd.
Chula Vista, Calif.

Short Term Recruiters

. . . Why don't we assign enlistment quotas for the six-month training program to Marine Corps Recruiting Stations?

At present the responsibility for recruiting 6-month trainees rests with the I&I of Organized Reserve Units. This results in the following disadvantages:

- The Reserve Unit and the Marine Corps Recruiting Stations and/or Sub Stations are more or less in direct competition for eligible high school students and other prospects.
- Marines assigned recruiting duty are school-trained; recruiting Marines is their primary assignment. Members of the I&I Staff are not trained recruiters, and due to their heavy workload must confine their recruiting efforts to off duty hours.

If enlistment quotas were assigned to recruiters it would ease the above problems, promote more harmony between recruiting and reserve Marines, and let the I&I Staff devote more time to their primary mission: training reserve Marines. It would also encourage I&I staffs to assist recruiters in both regular Marine prospect referrals and recruiting Marines for the 6-month training program.

In this area about 30 per cent of the six-month trainees join the regulars prior to release from active duty. Many more enlist in the regulars within a few months after returning from their six months active duty.

Capt H. B. Mayberry
14th Inf Bn
San Antonio, Tex.

One Small Candle

. . . I point a finger at SNCOs who are contributing to a violation of Marine Corps tradition.

Recently I was assigned to relieve a Co 1stSgt in 2dMarDiv. While briefing me, the 1stSgt I was relieving kept referring to the company commander, a young 1stLt, as "the Old Man."

Traditionally, the term "Old Man" is used when referring to the battalion commander; the term "Skipper" when referring to the company commander. Who are the biggest violators of this bit of tradition? The SNCOs.

I started counting, was amazed to find at the end of one week a tally of 63 violations of the time-honored use of *Old Man, Skipper, Top* and *Gunny*.

Small potatoes, you say? My answer: *Let's gripe about things we can't do anything about, do something about the things we can. After all, it's better to light one small candle than to complain about the dark.*

Is this violation of tradition going on in your outfit? Spend a few minutes and a few cents postage to assure me that it's not. My name and address is:

MSgt R. C. Coleman

1536 Matanikau St.
Tarawa Terrace, N. C.

Career Pattern

. . . I have been reading your magazine for over two years and thoroughly enjoy it. It keeps me well informed on activities of the Corps.

I am 14 years old, and I love the Marines. My father is a major in the Marines and I plan on joining them when I am of age. I feel that it will be a benefit to my life to be in the Marines. I plan to make it my career.

I thank you.

John Nilsen

353 Valley Road
Cheshire, Conn.

Ed: We believe you are off to a good start, John.

Volunteer for Patrols

. . . The Marine Corps is losing many WWII career Marines, and with them the experience and knowhow learned in combat.

We need the timely, first hand articles like Maj Meyers' *Malaya Patrols* (GAZETTE: Oct '60), and Maj Gourlay's *Terror in Cyprus* (GAZETTE: Aug, Sept '59). Since many Marines today lack combat experience they gain their knowledge through articles such as these and sage advice from the old salts.

I'm sure many Marines would like to share Maj Meyers' experience. Why not send a few Marines to these scenes of conflict; let them get their knowledge first hand as observers. With help from HQMC a few more of us could share Maj Meyers' experience, put what we learn into the training cycle.

MSgt J. W. Jaunal

1stCompRadCo, FMF
FPO, San Francisco

No Wasted Words

. . . In this day of voluminous and complex orders perhaps we should consider the clarity, brevity, and effectiveness of this 78-word order that transformed an undeveloped, unarmed nation into a force that won the admiration of the entire world in its valiant fight against a well-armed, highly trained army:

"Every one will now be mobilized and all boys old enough to carry a spear will be sent to Addis Ababa. Married men will take their wives to carry food and to cook. Those without wives will take any woman without a husband. Women with small babies need not go. The blind, those who cannot walk, or for any reason cannot carry a spear are exempted. Anyone found at home after receipt of this order will be hanged."

Haile Selassie's mobilization order when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935

Maj C. B. Sturgell

614 Potomac View Ave.
Woodbridge, Va.

Ed: A shorter one, equally effective: President McKinley's terse order to "that fellow Rowan" —"Carry this message to Garcia."

Reserve Strength

. . . LtCol Drakeley's remarks on physical fitness for reservists (MESSAGE CENTER: Dec '60) are well taken. Oddly enough, ResTrngSOP 1054.6, bible for the reserve program, stops COs from scheduling physical training except ". . . when scheduled concurrently with other training."

Let's get a tough physical fitness program started in the Organized Reserve. Thirty minutes of good physical training each drill period will bring physical readiness of reserves up on a par with regulars. Not only this, but as a side benefit, a physical training program will save money: There wouldn't be so many reservists ordering larger uniforms a year or so after ending six months active duty training.

Capt C. B. Gartrell

I&I, 45th RifleCo
Ogden, Utah

Flagrant Spectacle

. . . Recently I wrote the GAZETTE griping about the respect men new to the Corps are paying our National Colors. I was concerned that so many Marines I had observed were unaware or uncaring of the custom of saluting colors at 0800.

During half time activities of a recent nationally televised football game I witnessed a spectacle that might well be the reason for the glaring lack of esprit de corps in the new Corps.

A group of "Dixie Darlings" or maybe it was "Dixie Belles," paraded in front of the football crowd (and the TV audience) using the National Colors as a pompom. The leader of this display carried two rebel flags. Any fool knows the American flag is carried first in a display of American flags and state flags.

CWO W. O. Koontz

409 Boxwood Road
Oceanside, Calif.

War Memorial Down Under

. . . I enclose information about the erection of the Darwin Memorial Cathedral which is now nearing completion. The official opening should be in about 12 months' time. I am wondering whether you could find space to print some of this information about this War Memorial Cathedral in Darwin that should be of interest to the many American servicemen who fought in this area during the war. It also should be valuable information for their relatives to read.

Many American tourists, who have passed through Darwin, have shown great interest in the Cathedral and have urged that we give Americans an opportunity to contribute to the erection of this stately War Memorial that is now arising in what was the center of the target area of the Darwin district. It has been suggested that the tower of the Cathedral be the special contribution of America in this War Memorial.

The editor of the *Annals* would be pleased to receive donations that interested people care to make. The address is 305 South Lake Street, Aurora, Illinois.

Rev. Frank Flynn, M.S.C.
Air Force Chaplain Darwin Base Squadron
Administrator War Memorial Cathedral

Rev. J. O'Connell, M.S.C.
Army Chaplain
Larrakeyah Barracks, Darwin

Rev. J. Clancy, M.S.C.
Naval Chaplain
Naval H.Q., Darwin

Speaking of Public Speaking

. . . Enjoyed Col Barnes' *You Can Speak in Public* (GAZETTE: Jan '61). While the speaking techniques were interesting I believe the most important point raised was on accepting and discharging our civic duties.

By becoming active in community affairs we not only discharge our duties as citizens but also help to advance our professional reputation. Maj Galbraith, in his article *The Military Mind: Myth and Fact* (GAZETTE: Dec '60), speaks of public fear and anxiety towards the kinds of minds which the public thinks we have. We have a duty to correct false impressions, advance esteem of our profession and Corps, not just because we are part of it but because we believe it is a vital force in the defense of our country and the free world.

Capt C. E. Nicholas

MCSC, Albany, Ga.

. . . There is no substitute for a persuasive speaker. Regardless of subject matter, there must be the logical arrangement of ideas, excellence of diction, composition and skill in delivery.

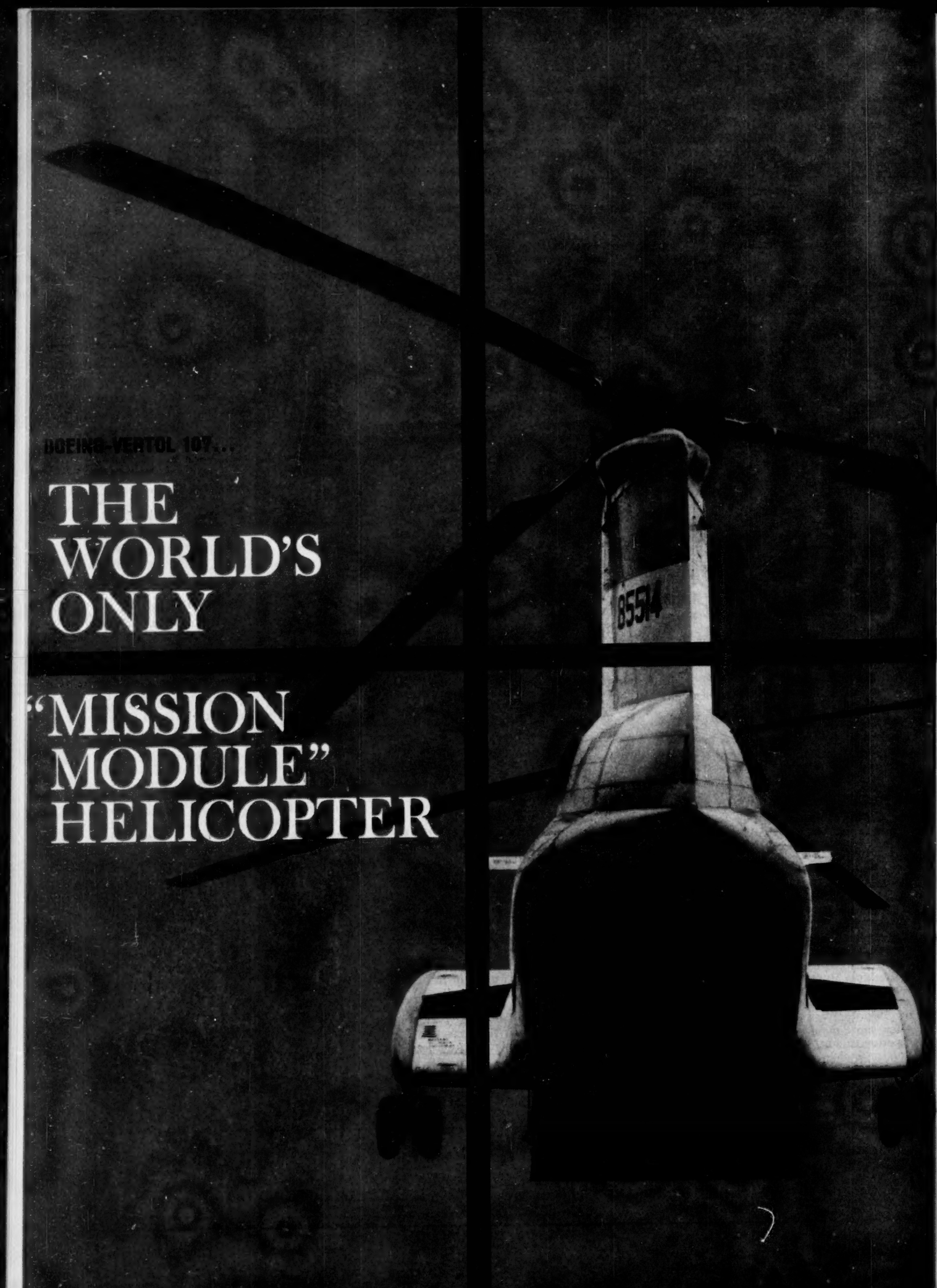
A good speaker is one who establishes a reputation for eloquence; to do this means ample preparation, serious practice. Sprinkle all with enthusiasm and interest to communicate. Give a listener a chance—his understanding may mean the difference.

Capt R. M. Waugh

2715 Westlock Dr.
Wilmington 8, Dela.

Question of the Month

In 1916 some 71% of all Marine officers contributed $5 a year to start the GAZETTE. (See p. 18). How, in 1961, can the GAZETTE get (and deserve) more support? $25 for best answer received by 10May61. All answers welcome anytime.


BOEING-VERTOL 107...
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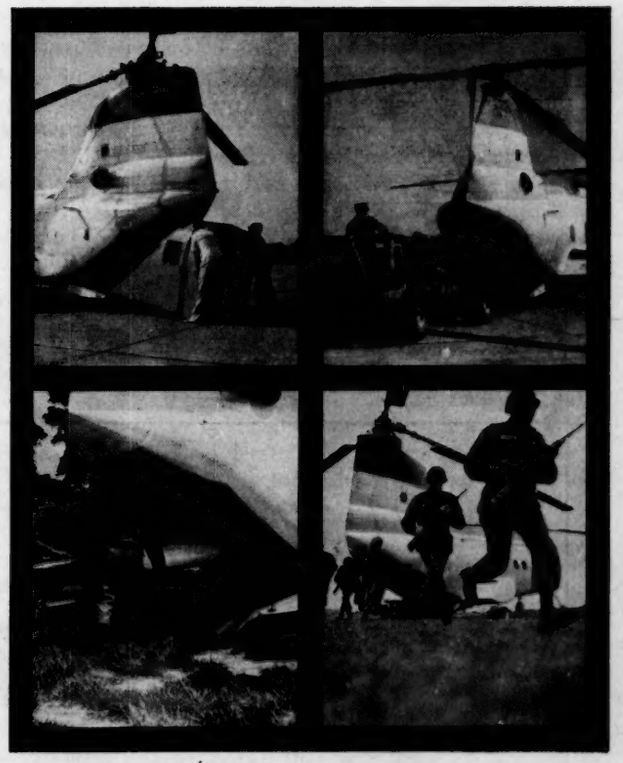
"MISSION MODULE" HELICOPTER
85514

CONVERTS FROM MINESWEEPING TO ASW IN ONE HOUR

The new twin turbine-powered Boeing-Vertol 107 is the only helicopter flying today that can perform so many military missions—without costly conversion of the basic aircraft. The rear loading ramp and unobstructed cargo area permit a variety of modules or equipment to be quickly and easily installed on the 107, thereby enabling it to perform specialized missions for any and all military services. The Navy, for example, can use the Boeing-Vertol 107 for minesweeping and fleet utility duties and then, less than sixty minutes after mission completion, convert to anti-submarine warfare—simply by installing Vertol's ASW module.

Whatever the mission, the performance-proved Boeing-Vertol 107 offers features unmatched by any other helicopter—150 mile-an-hour cruise speed . . . neutral directional stability at zero airspeed for any-wind hovering . . . a Vertol-developed stability augmentation system (SAS) provides fixed-wing aircraft stability which can be augmented with a trim system for automatic flight . . . tandem-rotor design that minimizes down-wash velocities . . . ability to land and take-off from water without special flotation gear.

These are just a few of the capabilities that make the Boeing-Vertol 107 the *first* all-mission, all-service helicopter.



VERTOL DIVISION
MORTON PENNSYLVANIA
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PROFESSIONAL SCRAPBOOK

This department aims to present briefly ideas of wide or lasting use. We want: professional tips, quotes, reprints, digests of articles from professional journals, translations—all of interest to Marines. We'll pay for your help in finding old, new or original material of professional value.

The Communist Bloc

Balance 1960 **by The Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England.**
Extracted from *The Communist Bloc and the Free World—The Military*

The military policy of the Soviet Union, and the forces and weapons that support it, are undergoing a change. Development, cost, and complexity of producing new weapons have led to an increased emphasis on firepower—decreased emphasis on manpower.

Strength of armed forces in Jan '60 was 3,623,000. There will be a reduction of 1,200,000 to bring total to 2,423,000. Result: US forces would be 66,000 over USSR. Russian services will feel the pinch—ground units the most.

Here's a look at the Communist Bloc.

AIR AND MISSILE POWER

Soviets continue to develop long-range missiles. They are said to have 35 operational ICBM's now—could have over 200 by winter of 1961/62. Khrushchev claims that rockets are being produced "like sausage from a machine." ICBM sites are to be camouflaged—dispersed throughout the USSR. Locations to be influenced by com-systems. No reliable estimate on numbers or location of IRBMs. It is assumed that they will be located around Soviet frontiers to cover main sources of Western air and missile power.

In spite of concentration on missiles and rockets, the Russians have not neglected their Air Force. Having 20,000 aircraft, and 700,000 men, it is organized into five major components: (1) long range strategic bomber force; (2) tactical, or front line, force; (3) fighter interceptor force; (4) land-based fleet air arm; (5) and air transport force.

Soviet heavy bomber force at lower strength than the US Strategic Air Command. No sign of development of air-to-ground ballistic missiles, such as projected US *Sky Bolt*. Soviets have a strong medium bomber force, and efficient light bomber force.

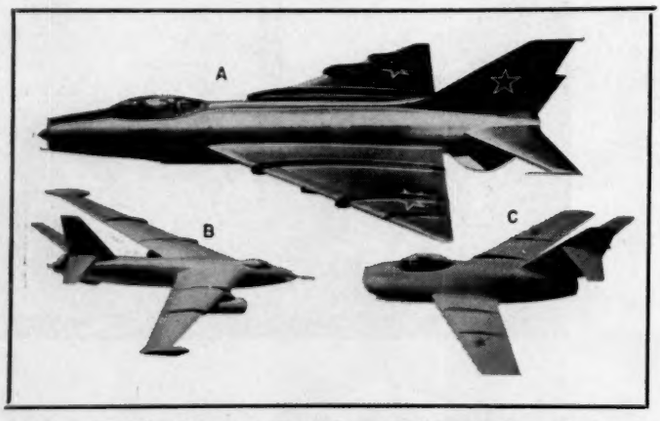
The following gives an idea of how the Communist Bloc shapes up.

Strategic Striking Force

• *Missiles* — Principal operational ICBM propelled by three-stage liquid fuel engine, has 8,000 mile range, length —110 feet. Two operational IRBMs. One propelled by two-stage liquid fuel engine, has 1,800 mile range, length—100 feet. The other has a range of 1,000 miles, is liquid fuelled, and can carry an 1,800 lb atomic warhead, length—50 feet.

• *Long Range and Medium Bombers* — Tupolev 20 4-engine turboprop *Bear;* range 7,000 miles, bomb-load of 20 tons, maximum speed 560mph. (60-70). Myasishchev 4 jet *Bison;* range 6,050 miles, bombload of 10 tons, maximum speed 560mph, operational ceiling 45,000 feet. (100-120). Tupolev 16 twin jet medium bomber *Badger;* range 3,500 miles, bomb-load of 4-5 tons, speed 587 mph, operational ceiling 35,000 feet. (1,000). Delta-wing 4 jet *Bounder* (similar to US B58); range 1,650 miles, supersonic, capable of using grass runway. Status and number uncertain.

Heavy bomber production about 15 per month. Believed to have dropped sharply. *Bison* and *Badger* adapted as tankers for in-flight refuelling.



(A)—*Fishbed*, new Russian *Sukhoi* class fighter. (B)—*Blowlamp*, a mainstay of Soviet Tactical Air Power, has speed of 750 mph. (C)—*MIG*-15, with a speed of 685 mph, is used by satellite nations.

(A)—Artillery rocket, 50-mile range, mounted on heavy tank Chassis. (B)—New heavy tank. (C)—rocket, 15-mile range, mounted on amphibious tank chassis. (D)—Self-propelled twin 57mm AA gun.

Tactical Air Power

Comprises 4,000 aircraft. Included are: *Blowlamp*: high altitude range, 745 miles; low altitude range, 360 miles; speed 750mph; *Backfin*: 600mph. Both are twin jet. These, and missiles, replace older IL 28 turbo jet *Beagle*.

Air Defense

Ground-to-air guided missiles and high-performance fighters have been increased. Extensive early warning radar system in operation.

• *Ground-to-air Guided Missiles*—Highly effective radar-directed rocket in service. Propelled by one main and one auxiliary solid fuel engine, range of 20-25 miles, 1,500mph, rises to 12 miles. Possibility: high altitude guided missile with radio guidance. An AA missile, range of 18 miles, and speed of 1,500 mph, in service.

• *Fighter Planes*—Approximately 10,000. The *MIG* 15, 17, and *YAK* 25 have speeds of 685mph. *MIG* 19, 21, and two new *Sukhoi* fighters *Fishbed* and *Fishpot* range from transonic to supersonic.

Land Based Fleet Air Arm

The Fleet Air Arm, 3,000 aircraft, consists of fighters, bombers, recon, and torpedo carrying aircraft. Examples are: (1) Ilyushin 28 *Beagle*, torpedo carrying, range of 1,500 miles; (2) Tupolev 14 *Bosun*, range of 1,800 miles; (3) Tupolev 16 *Badger*, range of 3,500 miles.

Transport Fleet

Highly developed, consisting of about 2,000 aircraft. The *TU 104*, *TU 104A*, *TU 114*, and *IL 18*, are either turbo-jet or jet-propelled. Rapidly expanding resources of Aeroflot.

LAND POWER

Approximately 135 active divisions, 40 cadre divisions, 35 artillery and AA divisions. Total—2,240,000 men. InfDivs have strength of 12,000, armored—10,500.

Half of Soviet divisions are either armored or mechanized. Outside Soviet borders are 10 tank divisions (400 tanks ea.) and 10 mechanized divisions (250 tanks ea.) in East Germany. Total—6,500 tanks. Six armored or mechanized divisions are strategically placed in Hungary and Poland. Estimate: USSR could provide 125 divisions in Europe within 30 days. Total mobilization—7,000,000 men.

Airborne forces comprise 100,000 men, formed into nine divisions. Supported by the Transport Fleet, which could air-drop or air-land two divisions in any one operation.

Army Equipment

Soviet Union has 20,000 front line tanks, and 15,000 second line tanks. The T54 medium tank, with a 100mm gun, and the 54-ton heavy tank, T 1010, with a 122mm gun, are the latest models.

Soviet artillery is very strong. Included are the 203mm cannon mounted on mobile platform, 15 mile range, and 240mm heavy mortar. Also included are unguided rockets with ranges of 20 miles, and many other types of mortars.

The Russian land force is equipped with ground-to-ground missiles. An improved version of the German V2 ballistic rocket is standard equipment. It has a liquid fuel engine, range of over 400 miles, is 75 feet long, radio guided, and carries a nuclear warhead. May be fired from mobile ramp.

The Soviets also have a solid fuel ballistic missile with a 100 mile range (may be obsolete), and two smaller versions carried on self-propelled launchers, with ranges of 10-15 miles.

A truck launched missile, range of 50 miles, is available with an HE warhead.

SEA POWER

The Soviet Navy now ranks second to only the US in tonnage. (US—4,000,000 tons, USSR—1,600,000 tons.) Main strength: 430 unit submarine fleet. Distributed as follows: Black Sea, 65; Arctic, 140; Far East, 120; Mediterranean, about 8. May have as many as six atomic powered submarines in various stages of construction.

Soviet sub fleet includes:

• F Class: 300 ft long, 2,000 ton displacement, large radius of action. Few in service.

• W Class: 245 ft long, 1,050 ton displacement, 13,000 mile radius of action, speed on surface, 16 knots; speed submerged, 13 knots. At least 120 in service.

• Z Class: 310 ft long, 1,850 ton displacement, 22,000 mile radius of action, speed on surface, 20 knots; speed submerged, 13 knots. At least 50 in service. Constructed at rate of 20 per year.

• K and Q Classes: Built between '45 and '50, have 680-1,400 ton displacement, 7,000 mile radius of action, long-range craft.

Surface ships include 25 cruisers, 230 DDs, 2,000 other vessels, and a number of disguised trawlers. They are distributed in the Baltic, Black Sea, Arctic and the Far East.

The cruisers are of three different types: (1) Sverdlov, 15, launched '51-'57, 15,000 ton displacement, speed—34 knots, 12-152 mm guns and 32 AA guns; (2) Chapayev, 5, launched '48-'51, 11,000 ton displacement, speed—34 knots, 12-152mm guns, 32 AA guns; (3) Kirov, 5, launched '36-'45, 8,500 ton displacement, speed—30 knots, 9-180mm guns, 20 AA guns.

Four or more new cruisers fitting out. The DDs are mostly modern, some with guided missiles. Displacement varies from 1,000-2,700 tons, speed from 28-38 knots.

No carriers available, but have a strong Fleet Air Arm. (See *Air and Missile Power*.)

WARSAW PACT - CHINA

Seven Soviet satellites, Warsaw Pact, can muster about 60 regular divisions, mainly conventional rifle type. Total strength—800,000 (also 400,000 in paramilitary units). Estimated strength of armies are: Rumania, 200,000; Poland, 200,000; Czechoslovakia, 150,000; Bulgaria, 100,000; East Germany, 65,000; Hungary, 75,000; Albania, 21,000.

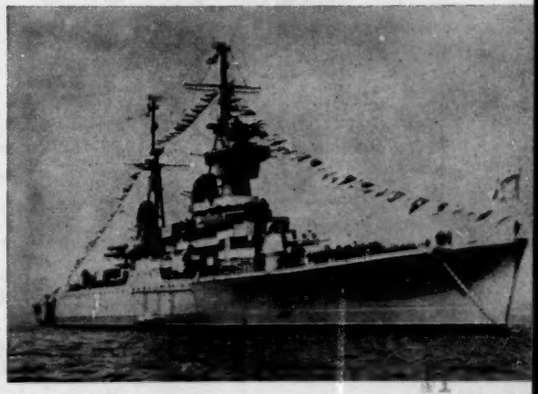
• Air Forces—2,900 planes, 80% jet fighters.

• Navies—little importance, for local defense.

China's army of 2,000,000, is organized in 110-115 InfDivs, 2 or 3 ArmdDivs, 1 or 2 airborne divisions, supporting troops and cavalry for desert areas. Out of 125,000,000 men of military age, 750,000 are called up each year for duty. They serve for three years in the army.

Her air strength: 2,400 aircraft. Included are: *MIG* 15 and 17 jet fighters, *IL* 28 light jet bombers, Soviet made helicopters, and some older Soviet and American piston engined bombers. Shortage of fuel prevents a high standard of training.

China has no operational ships heavier than DDs, of which there are four. They have about 25 submarines (6 are Soviet medium range craft), MTBs, and patrol craft. An ineffective force, used primarily for inshore defense.



15,000 ton Cruiser Sverdlov.

PROFESSIONAL SCRAPBOOK

A Better Way

To Stay on Course

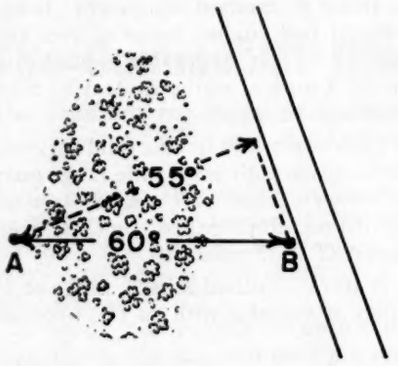
By 1stLt L. Cohan

I LEARNED THE TECHNIQUE OF USING an "offset" while attending the US Army Ranger Course. Although it seems like just plain common sense, my experience with other officers and NCO's tends to bring out the fact that many of them hadn't thought of it before.

One of the most common problems in traveling cross country, on a compass march, is straying off course. Inaccuracies in the compass, obstacles in the way, and magnetic attractions, all tend to cause variance from the original course. Known errors can be compensated for, but generally go unnoticed.

The offset technique is simply determining the error in advance—by deliberately going too far left, or right. The following problem illustrates the fact that the shortest distance between two points is not always a straight line.

Given: Travel from A to B during the hours of darkness. The magnetic azimuth between these points is exactly 60 degrees. The terrain is thickly wooded and rugged. B is located on a road, or other easily recognizable feature.



Solution: Do not attempt to follow a reading of 60 degrees. The chances of coming out directly on the objective, point B, are scant, and constant compass checks would only slow your progress. Instead, follow an approximate azimuth of 55 degrees. Picking a course of least resistance thru the rugged terrain. Upon reaching the road, turn right and proceed directly to point B.

The figure of 55 degrees is strictly arbitrary. It could be 50 degrees, 65 degrees, or just about anything else. The following factors should be considered in selecting it:

- Distance to travel—Remember the WORM formula; each degree of offset will throw you off approximately 17 yards for each 1000 yards traveled.
- Terrain—Pick the route that offers the most favorable terrain in regards to stream fords, enemy positions, thickets, etc.
- Your own experience and ability—If you're a dead-eye with a compass, use only a small offset; if you've been troubled by straying before, use a large offset. The distance traveled will be a little more, but you'll be positive of your directions.

Use of this technique depends entirely upon a limiting feature as mentioned in the example. But the problem caused by lack of this feature can sometimes be solved by establishing an intermediate objective, as close as possible to the objective, and thereby shortening the final leg.

This technique can not be used in every instance, but when employed, it will prove both a timesaver and aid to ground navigation. USMC

Executive Officer
Co "L," 3rdBn, 8thMar, 2dMarDiv
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

IT ISN'T IN THE BOOK, BUT...

by Sherman & Crook

TROUBLED BY FALLING STARS (THE SMALL BRONZE VARIETY)? AN EXCELLENT METHOD FOR PUTTING THE SMALL BRONZE CAMPAIGN STAR ON RIBBONS IS TO REMOVE THE WIRE PRONG WITH A PAIR OF PLIERS, AND USE AIRPLANE CEMENT. YOU'LL FIND IT MUCH EASIER TO GET THE ONE RAY POINTING EXACTLY DOWNWARD AND YOU WILL NEVER BE TROUBLED BY FALLING STARS AGAIN.

Thanks and Five to:
L. COHAN, JR. CO "L"
3RD BATTALION, 8TH MARINES
CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.

A Better Way

To Mark Socks

By Sgt J. R. Phaneuf

PARAGRAPH 49501, MCM, AUTHORIZES THE USE OF "tape" in marking socks, gloves, and mufflers. The word "tape" causes many to use adhesive or iron-on tapes. These are regulation, but least desirable. Regardless of adhesiveness, many commands require the tape to be stitched on. We have all seen the results of a couple of trips to the laundry. The adhesive washes away, and the tape shrinks but the sock doesn't. This leaves a wrinkled, ravelled mess.

Try using pieces of an old white dress shirt or any piece of white, sanforized material. This will relieve the shrinkage problem, look better, and cost less.

USMC

Officer Selection Office
Old Federal Bldg
Des Moines, Iowa

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You guessed it, we've upped our rates for Better Ways. Have an idea that might help other Marines? Drop us a line and tell us about it. We will pay $25 on publication.

New Books

THE STARS AND STRIPES—STORY OF WORLD WAR II. R. Meyer Jr (*David McKay Co., Inc., $5.95*)

WWII as reported by *Stars and Stripes*. Mauldin's immortal "Willie & Joe," Baker's "Sad Sack," and many other famous wartime cartoon features enhance short stories by well known war correspondents such as Shaw, Mitgang, Hogan, Mann, Foisie, Brinkley, Pyle and others.

ENGINEERS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, 1941-1945 — VOLUME IV — AMPHIBIAN ENGINEER OPERATIONS. Office of the Chief Engineer, General Headquarters, Army Forces, Pacific (*United States Government Printing Office, $11.50*)

Not only an authoritative history of the Engineer Special Brigades, but a detailed account of all landings, large and small, in which amphibian engineers participated in SWPA during four years of warfare.

COMMAND DECISIONS. By Military Historians. (*Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, $4.50*)

Twenty-three decisions by commanders in the field and chiefs of state, all critical to the outcome of WWII, are fully examined. Truman's use of the atomic bomb, and Gen Clark's decision to drive on Rome are but two of the high moments of WWII preserved in this book. (Revised and re-issued.)

THE FIGHT FOR THE SEA. By Cmdr D. D. Lewis, USN. (*The World Publishing Co., $6.00*)

The past, present, and future of submarine warfare in the Atlantic. During WWII German submarines presented a threat, but were defeated. Today, we face a far more ominous threat—the Soviet submarine force.

Quote of the Month

"This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence — economic, political, even spiritual—is felt in every city, every statehouse, every office of the Federal Government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

"In the councils of Government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist." —*Dwight D. Eisenhower*

A Better Way

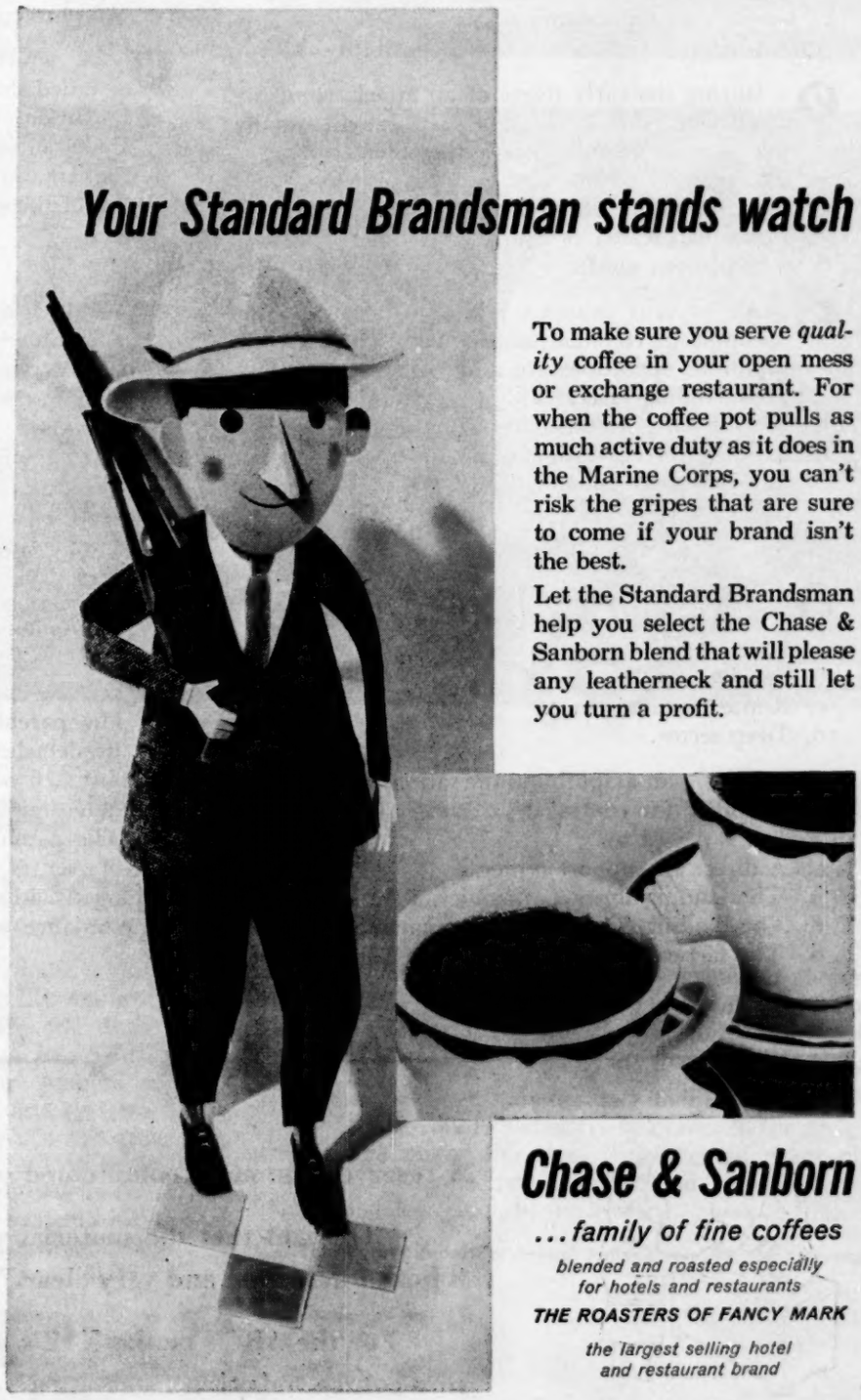
To Clear Weapons

By Capt J. W. Dion

REMEMBER THE HOLES IN THE OVERhead, and pained expressions on the OOD and Sgt of the Guard's face? We have incorporated an idea, not new, where we clear weapons with no loss of limb, life or "face," due to accidental discharge.

On the back porch, adjacent to the Cpl of the Guard's shack, we have painted a large circle with two footprints. Any person clearing a weapon must stand on the footprints in the position of raise pistol or high port. We have not had any accidental discharge since incorporating this feature into our guard. Any discharge would go harmlessly into the air. USMC

MB, USNA&ND
Seal Beach, Calif


Your Standard Brandsman stands watch
To make sure you serve *quality* coffee in your open mess or exchange restaurant. For when the coffee pot pulls as much active duty as it does in the Marine Corps, you can't risk the gripes that are sure to come if your brand isn't the best.
Let the Standard Brandsman help you select the Chase & Sanborn blend that will please any leatherneck and still let you turn a profit.
Chase & Sanborn
...family of fine coffees
blended and roasted especially for hotels and restaurants
THE ROASTERS OF FANCY MARK
the largest selling hotel and restaurant brand

Extension School CHALLENGE

BASIC

1 After inventorying all property on charge, an officer assuming the duties of a responsible officer should prepare a _____ and forward it to the commanding officer.

a. Memorandum Receipt.
b. Custody Record for each type item.
c. Certificate of Inventory.
d. Statement of Inventory and Responsibility.

2 During the early stages of an attack, company aid men with an infantry platoon will usually be stationed near: (Select those applicable.)

a. The platoon commander.
b. The platoon sergeant.
c. The squad leader of the reserve squad.
d. The platoon guide.

3 Air support missions performed by a Marine composite reconnaissance squadron (VMCJ) in an amphibious operations are assigned by the:

a. Commanding officer, VMCJ.
b. Marine wing headquarters group commander.
c. Landing force aviation commander.
d. Landing force commander.

JUNIOR

4 The types of aerial visual reconnaissance are: (Select those applicable)

a. Area.
b. Specific search.
c. Route reconnaissance.
d. Deep sector.

5 During an amphibious operation, when responsibility for control of air operations is passed ashore, it is passed to:

a. A direct air support center.
b. The landing force commander.
c. The landing force aviation commander.
d. The tactical air control center (ashore).

6 Tactical preparation by the enemy may indicate preparations for the employment of atomic weapons. Indications might be: (Select those applicable.)

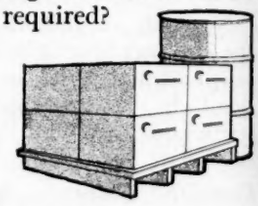
a. Sudden massing of armor in a rear area.
b. The presence of demolitions and/or radiological contamination.
c. Withdrawal of his troops from contact.
d. Artillery, missiles, and AT weapons disposed in depth.

7 The location of the bombline is determined by the:

a. Landing force aviation commander.
b. Direct air support center.
c. Appropriate troop commander.
d. Amphibious task force commander.

8 At which of the following echelons is a detailed ship loading plan required?

a. Embarkation team.
b. Embarkation unit.
c. Embarkation group.
d. All of the above.



SENIOR

9 Which of the below listed statements most accurately describes the relationship existing between the service components of a unified combatant command (established in conformity with the Defense Reorganization Act of 1958) and the service component's parent military department?

a. The parent service retains no responsibility for such detached components inasmuch as the commander of the unified combatant command exercises full operational control over all units assigned to him.

b. The parent service retains responsibility for such non-operational activities as administration, training, personnel, and tactical doctrine and combat development, but relinquishes operational control.

c. The parent service exercises operational control over its detached component through its member on the joint staff which is provided to assist the commander of the unified combatant command.

d. The parent military service exercises operational control over its component through its commander who is charged with the tactical employment of his forces, in accordance with the parent service's own doctrine.

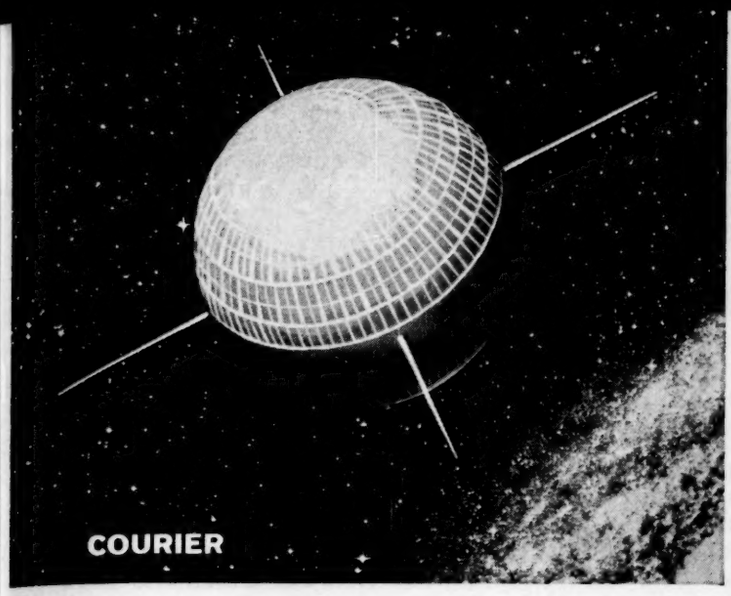
(Answers on page 66)

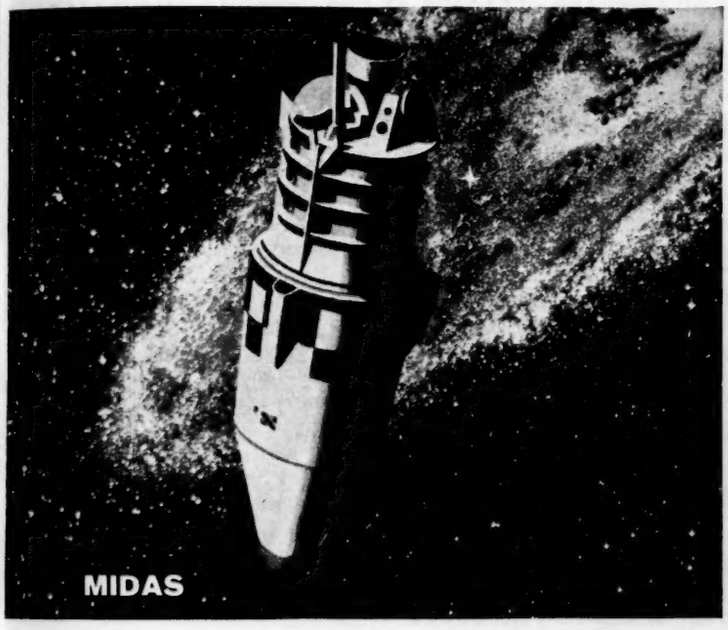
★ ★ ★ ★

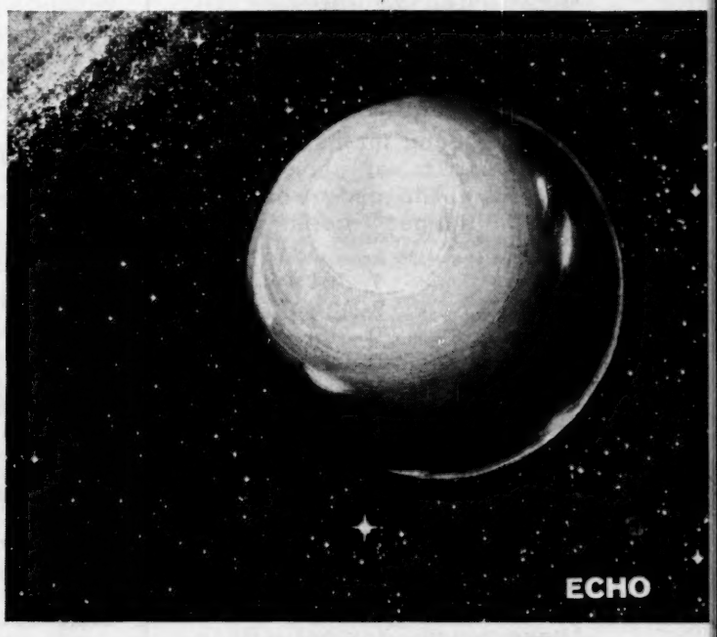
A reserve lieutenant commented on his *Junior Extension Course:*

"Thought that the material was covered in a way that made it both interesting and very clear."

For the ABC's or the XYZ's of the USMC, enroll in an extension course today!







Philco Achievements in Space Technology

Philco has made many major contributions to the nation's vital space programs. COURIER, the world's first advanced communications satellite, was designed and built by Philco. Philco played a major role in the development and installation of the complex communications, command, tracking and data systems for the DISCOVERER program. Space-borne and ground communications systems for MIDAS and other satellites have been Philco designed. Philco developed and installed the tracking and receiving systems for the Air Force Passive Satellite Relay Link, which utilizes the ECHO satellite. In the field of human factors engineering, Philco has developed personnel subsystems for several major space projects. Philco also produces the world's largest 3-axis satellite tracking antennas.

These achievements are dramatic evidence of Philco's ability to integrate its extensive resources to the design and production of the most sophisticated electronic systems. For capacity, facilities and experience in space technology, look to the leader . . . look to Philco.

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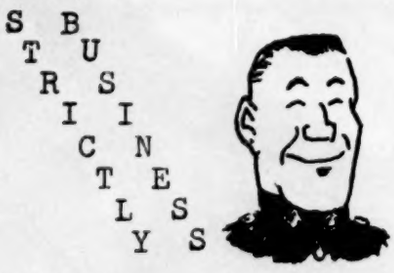
ADMINISTRATIVE TIME

Being a few words by the editors about the magazine you write



When does your membership expire? Your mailing label has two numbers on it, like this:

Mike McCorps
P.O. Box 1844
Quantico, Va N3

The second number is the last digit of the year (1963). The code for the first number goes like this:

1-Jan	7-Jul
2-Feb	8-Aug
3-Mar	9-Sep
4-Apr	0-Oct
5-May	N-Nov
6-Jun	D-Dec

Mine expires Nov 1963. How about you? Don't worry, though. You'll get three notices in your GAZETTE. Also, I nag you by mail. Avoid nagging. Be a sustaining member for two or three years. You get a nice bonus print, automatic renewal, and one simple bill to pay.

Faithfully,

Mike McCorps

WORDS & PICTURES

• In this issue...

...Your GAZETTE is 45 years old. March 1916 was the date of Volume 1, No. 1. This was the Association's plan:

"The GAZETTE will endeavor to stimulate by original articles and by reprints of especial worth, interest in such professional subjects as are of real value to the Corps, to present . . . the Corps' history that has hitherto been neglected, to stimulate discussions along profitable lines, offer to the Corps a medium through which the problems and betterment of the Corps may be presented and advanced, and to keep the officers of the Corps in touch with developments that intimately affect them and from which they are separated while on foreign or sea service. . .

"The Marine Corps Association will also endeavor by means of circular letters to supplement advices of an official nature that will be a feature of the GAZETTE."

We hope you'll find this issue does just exactly that.

• In that issue...

...(March 1916) the main article was "The Mobile Defense of Advance Bases by the Marine Corps." Author: Col John A. Lejeune, USMC. This month, our lead article touches on the defense of a naval base—Guantanamo Bay. That first issue cost $250, supported by $5-a-year dues from 215 members and $185 in advertising. Some 144 officers failed to join.

• On the cover...

...MSgt John DeGrasse, FMCR, left us a view of the air-ground team in action. Last month's cover was selected by the Society of Illustrators to hang in their annual showing. It goes in their yearbook.

WRITER'S CORNER

• Writer Incentive Awards for December

$100 monthly prize: The Military Mind by Maj T. H. Galbraith (Also eligible for annual $500 prize).

Nominated for annual $100 prize: SNCO Warrant—A Teaching Degree? by GySgt J. F. McAllister.

1916 Marine Corps Gazette 1961
P.O. Box 1844, Quantico, Va.

We're 45 years old this month. Do we need SERUTAN? Or is John A. Lejeune's prescription still good enough for you? Let us know, will you?
The three things I've (liked) (disliked) most about the 1960-61 GAZETTE were:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

I'd like to see articles in the GAZETTE about:

_____

_____

(Please indicate your rank. Signature not required.) _____

No Officer* Can Afford to be Without the Coverage of USAA Insurance. Save on Insurance Costs with USAA!

Claims for accidents, damage and varied losses are in evidence every day—and insurance is needed to protect you and your family against these costly demands including legal and medical expenses.

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*Membership in United Services Automobile Association is limited to active and retired Regular officers, midshipmen, cadets and warrant officers of the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey; Foreign Service Officers of the Department of State; Reserve and National Guard officers when ordered to extended active Federal duty for a period of six months or longer; the widows of such officers and warrant officers so long as their status is not changed by remarriage. Reserve and National Guard officers who retire, or who are released to inactive status and retain their commissions or warrants, may continue their insurance or renew their insurance with the Association at any time, provided membership in USAA was established while such officers were on extended active duty.

**USAA operates in the United States, its possessions and territories; Canada, Cuba and the Canal Zone; Great Britain, Japan, the Philippines, and certain U.S. bases in the Pacific; as well as in Western Continental Europe when the policyholder is on active duty.

Charles E. Cheever
Colonel, USA—Ret.
President

UNITED SERVICES
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Dept. MC-14, USAA Building, 4119 Broadway, San Antonio 9, Tex.

Send information on insurance covering: ☐ World-Wide Household and Personal Effects Floater ☐ Comprehensive Personal Liability ☐ Automobile insurance based on the following data:

Car Year	Make	Model	Body Type	Pass. Cap.	Serial Number	Motor No.	No. Cyls.

Cost	Purchase Date	New/Used	Current Car License		Name in which car legally registered
			Year	State	

Is the automobile required by or customarily used in the occupational duties of any person except in going to and from the principal place of occupation?_____

Is the automobile customarily used in driving to or from work?_____

If the automobile is customarily used in driving to or from work, how many road miles is the car driven one way?_____

How many male operators (including applicant) are under age of 25?_____

Age of each:_____ Relationship_____

Are any of the male operators under 25 owners, or principal operators, of the automobile?_____

Are all male operators under 25 married?_____

Is your automobile equipped with an air conditioner?_____

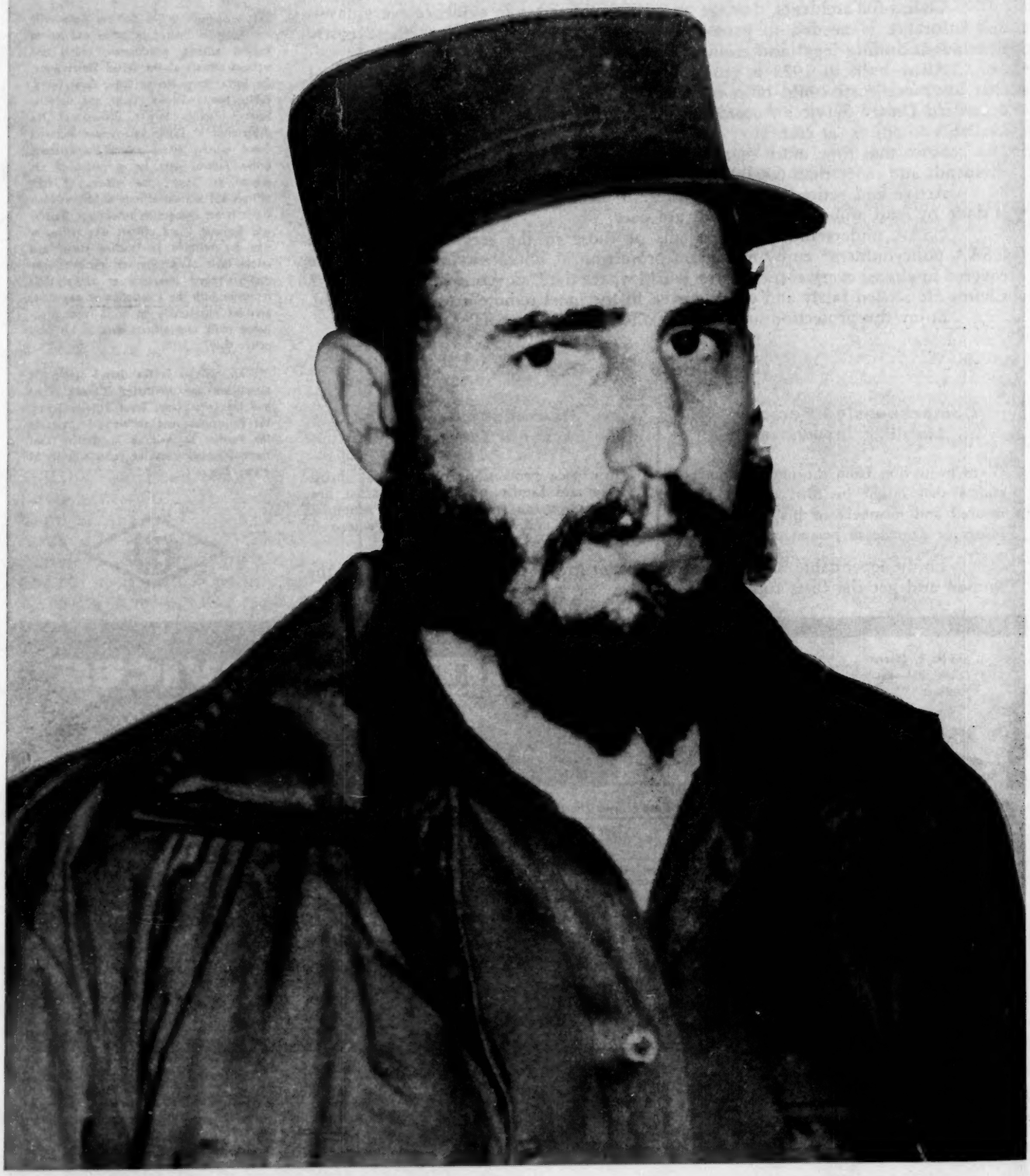
Name_____ Rank_____ Serial No._____

Military Address_____

If car not at above address, give location of car_____

☐ Active-Regular ☐ Retired-Regular ☐ Retired-Reserve† ☐ Extended active duty
☐ Inactive, but retaining commission† ☐ Widow of eligible officer
† Membership must have been established while on extended active duty.

Castro's Threat



to the Hemisphere

The author fought with Fidel's army and when the fighting was over he became a planter. He left when he was convinced that Castro will not stop until he is master of all Latin America

By 1stLt Neill Macaulay, USAR

WHEN FIDEL CASTRO WAS WAY BACK IN CUBA'S SIERRA Maestra Mountains waging guerrilla warfare against Dictator Fulgencio Batista, Castro's Rebel Radio referred to this remote, rebel-dominated region as "Free Territory of Cuba." The Sierra Maestra broadcasts boasted that from this "free" territory would come the attacks which would "liberate" the rest of the island. Just over two years ago Castro's "liberators" made good their boast. Today Havana radio proclaims Cuba "Free Territory of America." The implication seems clear: Cuba is the base of operations for a hemisphere-wide revolution.

Prime Minister Castro's recent speeches leave no doubt as to what he plans for his neighboring republics. He spoke plainly to the Communist-dominated Latin American Youth Conference. "We shall make the Andes the Sierra Maestra of America," he declared, indicating that a Sierra Maestra type campaign is in store for South America.

"We are proud to be the instigators of a hemispheric rebellion against Yankee imperialism," he told a meeting of school teachers.

Fidel Castro apparently intends to use all the means he employed to overthrow Batista—propaganda, rioting, terrorism, guerrilla warfare—to make himself master of all Latin America.

There can be little doubt that the Cuban Prime Minister has an almost insane will to power. When Batista fell, Castro was hailed by an overwhelming majority of Cubans of all classes as the liberator of his country. His place in history was secure; he was first in the hearts of his countrymen. Yet Castro chose to risk all this good will by grabbing dictatorial power for himself and by deliberately fomenting hatred among his countrymen. He decided he needed absolute control over Cuba as a first step in realizing his greater ambitions.

"I can't think of myself as the ruler of a small country," Castro told an acquaintance. "I am the leader of a great international revolution."

As a ruler, Castro is at best careless. He seems so preoccupied with grandiose schemes to capture the imagination of the masses of the hemisphere that he cannot find time to administer to the needs of his own people. He leaves the task of administration to disciplined, methodical subordinates—usually Communists.

Castro is not ashamed of being known as a man with little interest in details. He does not try to cover up his ignorance. Once, when I was a platoon leader in his Rebel Army, he visited my outfit. A number of photographers were present and Castro decided to pose with a .50 caliber anti-aircraft machinegun I had mounted on my jeep. Although the apparatus was a standard air-cooled Browning—of which Castro had at least half a dozen in the Sierra Maestra—the Chief of the Revolution had no idea how it functioned. He had to ask me how to "cock" it.

Months later, when I was planting winter vegetables in Pinar del Rio Province, Prime Minister Castro paid a visit to a government farm near mine. I was present and he asked me how much land I had planted in tomatoes. My answer was that I had planted forty *vesanas*. Although the *vesana* is a unit known to all small farmers in Cuba (it equals roughly two-thirds of an acre). the Prime Minister, who was also President of the Agrarian Reform Institute, had to ask someone to tell him how much land is in a *vesana*. It was as if the American Secretary of Agriculture had no idea of the size of an acre.

Fidel Castro, like most megalomaniacs, likes to compare himself to Napoleon. To many this comparison is laughable. Napoleon's genius as an administrator is often rated above his military ability. Castro is hardly competent in either of these fields. But Fidel Castro shares with Napoleon two important leadership quali-

Free enterprise has been destroyed . . . free speech is unknown. But though all Cubans are reduced to a common level of misery, Fidel's personal power continues to grow.

ties: an almost mystical ability to inspire men and a capacity for unconventional and imaginative thought.

Castro is a big man, huge for a Cuban. He seems to radiate physical and moral strength. His eyes are his most significant feature. They are not the steely, cruel eyes of the traditional tyrant. Instead, they are warm, deep, intelligent. They can flash with the righteous anger of a prophet. They can also assume the pained but dedicated expression of one who unselfishly bears a cross for all humanity. Though born to wealth, he has projected himself as the savior of the humble. His unruly beard and rumpled fatigues enhance his biblical image. He is a dictator made for television close-ups.

Few Cubans refer to him as "Castro." Like a saint, he is known by his first name. He is Fidel: the faithful, the reliable, the sincere, the truthful. Hundreds of Cubans are in their graves and thousands are in exile because they once believed in this false messiah. Yet millions of others continue to trust in him.

Working Both Sides of the Street

The Cuban Revolution has progressed mightily in two years of Castro leadership. A movement to restore free, constitutional government has clamped down on Cuba the tightest dictatorship in its history. A revolution made possible by the blood and monetary sacrifices of the middle class has destroyed free enterprise on the island. A revolt against militarism has turned the island of Cuba into an armed camp. A program of reforms aimed at raising living standards has practically reduced all Cubans to a common level of misery. Yet, through it all, Fidel Castro's personal power has grown stronger.

It seems incredible that a typical, doctrinaire Marxist mind could have brought about this situation so desirable from a Communist standpoint. It looks, however, as if Castro had it all planned that way. He does not suffer from the lack of imagination which we—perhaps mistakenly—impute to dogmatic communists.

Castro's sense of timing is excellent. When he first came to power he accepted the support of Cubans of all walks of life. As he gradually extended his personal control over the government and economy of the nation, he slickly maneuvered his independent-minded supporters out of positions of power. He realized he needed the initial good will of the United States, so he took off on a barnstorming tour of our country. He couldn't wait for a formal invitation from Washington; he went as a private citizen. He assured our government and the American people he believed in the democratic principles of Jefferson and Lincoln.

When Fidel's over-zealous brother Raul sent an invasion force to Panama in April, 1959, Fidel realized the time was not ripe for even an indirect move against the Panama Canal. Castro ordered the Cuban invaders to surrender to the Panamanians. He reprimanded brother Raul and held up his promotion to cabinet rank.

Early in 1959 when Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara called for the formation of workers' militia, Castro knew the time had not come for this drastic step. The Prime Minister publicly declared that his government would never oblige civilians to bear arms. Then he sent Major Guevara away on a three-month tour around the world.

Step by step, Castro consolidated his power and eliminated anti-Communist opposition. Before the end of 1959 Raul Castro had been made Minister of the Armed Forces; Castro had instigated new violence in Panama; Major Guevara had been called home and made President of the National Bank; "people's militia" had been formed all over the island; and "Yankee imperialism" was officially attacked as the enemy of the Revolution. All this seems to demand some kind of respect for the imagination and efficiency of Fidel Castro.

Castro is openly working for the Communists—and vice versa. Some Cubans still argue that the prime minister himself is not a Communist. Whether he is or not seems merely a question of semantics. Almost every move he makes is aimed at advancing the cause of international Communism. Castro believes he is on the winning side. He is convinced that Western democracy is decadent and that Communism is the wave of the future. He believes that United States political, economic, and military power is declining. He seems to regard American tolerance toward his regime as a sign of our weakness.

The Cuban Communist Party (which goes under the name of "Popular Socialist Party") is the only political party allowed to exist in Cuba. The Communist Party, which had a long record of collaboration with Dictator Batista, made a pact with Castro late in the Sierra Maestra campaign. Though they played only a minor role in the fight against Batista, Communist influence in the Revolutionary government grew steadily after Castro took power. The size of the party is small—perhaps no more than 17,000 members in a population of six million. But they are disciplined and well organized throughout the island. Many are provincial school teachers.

The most important overt Communist in Cuba is Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, editor of the party newspaper *Hoy*. Editor Rodriguez, a former Batista cabinet minister, joined Castro in the Sierra Maestra during the closing days of the rebellion. Rodriguez meets frequently with Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro and National Bank President "Che" Guevara.

Open Communist Party members have taken over a

Neill Macaulay (right) graduated from the Citadel in 1956. Commissioned USAR he served at Fort Benning and then did 16 months in Korea with the 31st Infantry. Released from active duty in '58 he joined Castro's forces, fought with the Hermanos Sainz Brigade, and rose to 1st Lieutenant. He resigned, tried farming for a while, and left Cuba when the rise of Communist power made him concerned for his family's safety.

large share of the administration of Castro's government. Their progress in indoctrinating Cuba's peasants and workers has pleased him. The Cuban Communist Party also served Castro as a go-between in his early dealings with Moscow.

Citizens of the USSR are now very much in evidence in Cuba. Whereas native Cuban Communists are often hard to spot, the Russians stick out like sore thumbs. Their pale complexions and dark, double-breasted suits are ridiculously out of place in the tropics. They usually travel in groups of three or more. The average Cuban doesn't seem to fear the Russians. He watches them with amusement; sometimes with pity. Most Cubans still believe their way of life is better than that of the Soviets they have seen. The Cubans are an uninhibited, fun-loving people. They mix well with Americans, but not with sour-faced Russians.

Fidel Castro introduced me to Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan while he was conducting the latter on a tour of the island. We were at a state-run "co-operative" farm and hundreds of Cuban peasants were on hand. Mikoyan maintained a scowl on his face most of the time. (He did smile curiously when he shook my hand.) Once Castro wandered off to look at some tomato-grading machinery, deserting Mikoyan and his Russians. The entire Cuban mass trailed off behind Castro, and the Soviet Deputy Premier was left to amuse himself with his interpreter and a couple of Russian officers. It is highly unlike the hospitable Cubans to ignore a guest, but no one saw any reason to be nice to Mikoyan and company.

Most of the Russians in Cuba today apparently are either oil-refinery technicians or mining experts.

Other foreign Communists in Cuba include the Czechs and the Chinese. The Czechs are mostly trade representatives and military advisers. Unlike the Russians, the Czechs are allowed to roam the island unchaperoned and to dress for the climate. Once I went dove shooting with a Czech trade representative. He spoke excellent idiomatic Spanish and was a very agreeable fellow. The Czechs are much better mixers than the Russians.

The Chinese are the hardest to spot of all the foreign Communists in Cuba. There is a large Chinese colony in Cuba, and the Cubans—like many Americans—seem to think that all Chinese look alike. The new arrivals try their best to look like long-time Chinese residents in Cuba. Most Cuban Chinese sympathize with Chiang's Nationalist Government on Formosa. One mission of the Chinese Communists in Cuba is to switch this allegiance to Peiping.

Argentina Feels Pressure

Though Castro depends heavily on Communist aid to bring off his hemispheric revolution, he has also enlisted the support of various non-Communist Latin American political forces. The most formidable of his non-Communist supporters are followers of Argentine ex-Dictator Juan Peron. Though Person himself remains in exile in Madrid, his chief lieutenants are busily negotiating with Castro men in Havana and Buenos Aires.

The *Peronistas* say they are not Communists, but three years ago they formed a "popular front" with the Argentine Communist Party. They have been working together ever since to violently overthrow the democratic, pro-American government of President Arturo Frondizi. The head of Argentina's outlawed *Peronista* Party—who bears the un-Latin name of John William Cooke—is at this writing a resident of Havana. Besides

Cooke, two ex-ministers in Peron's cabinet have been busy in Havana.

The Argentine exiles have been negotiating with Cuban National Bank President "Che" Guevara—who happens to be a native of Argentina. Guevara is considered to be the best guerrilla tactician of the Revolution. He has written a manual on guerrilla tactics which has been clandestinely distributed among the *Peronistas* and Communists in Argentina. Just last year Argentine authorities caught some officials of the Cuban Embassy in Buenos Aires trying to smuggle these manuals into Argentina. Argentina demanded an apology from Cuba and got it. Guerrilla fighting has not yet broken out in Argentina, but an intense campaign of sabotage and terrorism in Argentine cities is being waged by Castro's allies, the Communists and the *Peronistas.*

Trujillo Softens His Line

The regime of Dominican Dictator Rafael Trujillo, once violently anti-Communist, is now warming up to Castro. Late in 1959 Trujillo softened his line against Castro and began concentrating on overthrowing Venezuela's democratic President Romulo Betancourt. Soon Cuban officials began accusing their former friend, President Betancourt, of being an insincere revolutionary. Castro then declared that the United States, not Trujillo, is the number one enemy of the Cuban people. Trujillo's Radio Caribe began praising Castro as a "true nationalist" and took up his "Yankee imperialism" cry. As a peace offering Trujillo returned two Cuban air transports which had been in the Dominican Republic since ex-Dictator Batista and friends used them to flee Cuba.

Trujillo and Castro have a common enemy: the freely elected governments of the hemisphere. These governments fear Castro more than Trujillo. Castro has strong support among the masses in every Latin American country, while Trujillo has few friends. These governments are not afraid to openly attack Trujillo, but hesitate to alienate their own citizens who idolize Castro. Trujillo, then, needs Castro more than Castro needs Trujillo.

But Trujillo has one thing he can offer Castro: arms. Trujillo has a factory which manufactures a blow-back operated automatic carbine and a bolt action Mauser rifle caliber .30/06. These weapons were supplied to Batista in his fight against Castro and proved ineffective. Nevertheless, Castro would like to have a large quantity of these weapons, on easy terms, to arm his "people's militia."

Trujillo has also made overtures to Castro's protector, the USSR. Radio Caribe has subscribed to the news service of the Soviet agency Tass. A Soviet "trade delegation" has arrived in the Dominican Republic. Gen Rafael Trujillo Jr., son of the dictator, has applied for a visa to make an official visit to Moscow.

Trujillo has threatened to retaliate against the United State for voting with the other American republics to censure his regime. Besides confiscating $150 million worth of American property in his country, he could hurt our South Atlantic missile range. He could expel our missile tracking station from his territory and he could cut the communications cable which runs from Cape Canaveral through his waters. These actions would win him favor with Moscow and with Castro.

Besides Trujillo and the *Peronistas,* Castro has many other unsavory friends in Latin America. Recently a Castro-controlled Cuban newspaper headlined "Colombian Commandos Support Our Revolution." These "commandos" are bandits who have been murdering and pillaging in the back lands of Colombia for more than a decade. Originally organized as military units during the Colombian Civil War, the bands turned outlaw after the formal cessation of hostilities. Cuban support of these cut-throats has made democratic Colombian President Lleras Camargo one of Castro's staunchest foes.

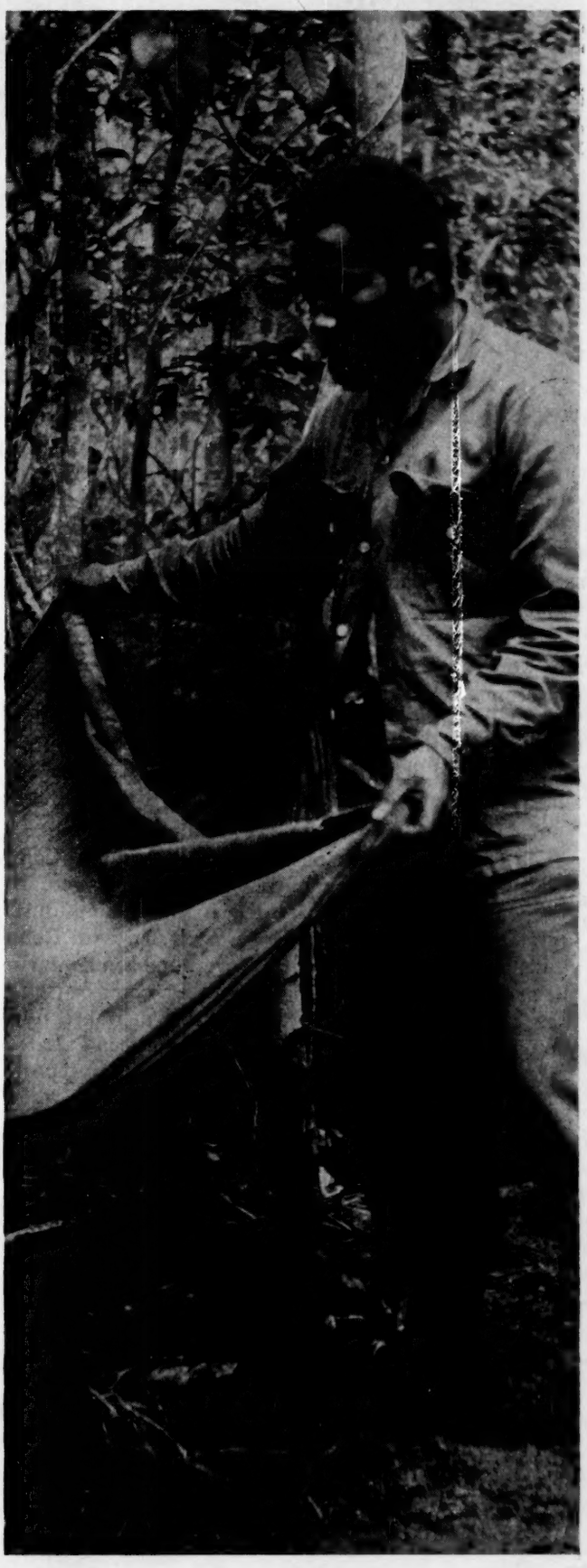
In the British colony of Jamaica, other Castro friends have been causing trouble. Members of the Rastarafian religious sect ambushed a group of unarmed British soldiers in the Jamaican mountains and killed three of them. British authorities ordered a crack-down on the sect. They uncovered a lot of Castro propaganda and correspondence from officials in Cuba pledging their support to the Rastarafians and urging them to revolt against British rule.

Castro has allies in every country in Latin America. Besides the Communist fifth column, there are many sincere leftist reformers who still consider Castro their prophet. Castroists and Communists have taken over labor unions and peasant organizations; student, intellectual, and artistic groups. In every democratic Latin American country there are people ready to rally to the defense of Castro in the universities and in the streets.

Castroists Thrive on Discontent

Castro also has many enemies. Every Latin American government, with the exception of Trujillo's, voted against Castro's representative in the recent Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Organization of American States. True, the OAS didn't condemn Cuba directly, but its censure of Chinese-Soviet interference in the hemisphere was enough to make Castro's man stalk out of the meeting. Every government would probably have preferred a strong condemnation of Castro, but many were wary of provoking Castroist violence in their own countries.

The Communists and the Castroists thrive on discontent in Latin America. Most Latin Americans are fed up with low living standards, industrial under development, poor land distribution, and governmental corruption. Latin America's current crop of progressive leaders are attacking these problems and making enor-



Chow in the field—Guerrillas butcher a "liberated" pig

mous progress. But the pace is not revolutionary, as advocated by Castro and the Communists. The free leaders of Latin America hope their reforms can be established on a firm democratic basis in time to stave off a Communist revolution.

The United States has shown a willingness to back any worthy plan for reform worked out by the Latin Americans. Considerable American aid has gone to Venezuela, Colombia, and Argentina since these countries have thrown off economy-wrecking dictatorships. Ex-President Eisenhower's half-billion dollar plan for aid to Latin America is generally welcomed down there. Some, of course, claim it is not enough.

The Castroists are being hurt by growing anti-Communist sentiment among Latin American intellectuals. President Betancourt of Venezuela is an ex-Communist; President Frondizi of Argentint was elected with Communist and *Peronista* support; Governor Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico and ex-President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica are both socialists. Yet all these men are now strongly anti-Communist and pro-American. Latin American intellectuals were little impressed by reports of Communist brutality in Europe and Asia. But when the Communists started intensifying their campaign in the Western Hemisphere, and especially in Cuba, these intellectuals began to sit up and take notice. To the progressive leaders of Latin America social justice is important, but they will not buy it at the price of chains and slavery.

Opposition Needs Funds, Men

Within Cuba itself there is much opposition to Castro. Thousands of former officers and soldiers of Batista's army are living in misery in Cuba, dreaming of revenge. Thousands of Cubans are embittered by the confiscation of their businesses and lands. Small farmers have been forced into government-run "co-operatives," losing their cherished independence. Landless peasants feel cheated out of the land they were promised. Labor has lost its right to collective bargaining and wages have been cut. Former Castro supporters have seen their dreams of liberty betrayed. The Roman Catholic Church has openly attacked Communism in the Cuban government.

With all this discontent, it would seem that the stage is set for a successful counter-revolution. But the counter-revolutionists have many problems. They lack unity. A number of anti-Castro organizations have been formed by Cuban exiles in the United States and elsewhere. But no single strong leader has emerged to unify these groups. Many seem more concerned with putting their own particular group in power than with overthrowing Castro. The strongest of the groups seems to be the Democratic Revolutionary Front, led by ex-officials of the pre-Batista Cuban government.

The counter-revolutionists lack funds. Castro's revolution was financed by business and professional people. Now Castro has destroyed the economic power of the middle class. Few people can afford to give money to the counter-revolution.

The counter-revolutionists are having trouble getting fighting men into the field. Though many of these self-proclaimed leaders of the anti-Communist movement are content to politic in Miami, hundreds of anti-Castro Cubans are itching to get rifles into their hands and take to the hills. But every day the chances of organizing fighting men in the mountains diminish. Castro's police state is getting stronger with Soviet aid. Informers are everywhere—even in the remotest regions. Plots are discovered almost as soon as they are hatched.

Castro believes the situation in Cuba is well in hand. He is going ahead with his plans to conquer other nations.

He has already launched a propaganda offensive against the governments of Latin America. His propagandists are using the familiar Communist technique of promoting class hatred. They seek to turn employee against employer, the poor against the rich, the people against the government. They freely resort to treachery

and deceit to brand anyone opposing them as an "enemy of the people." They advocate violence and revolution. They instigate student demonstrations and street riots. They keep hammering away on the point that "the victory of the people" is inevitable. They demand that all workers close ranks with them or else face the consequences when their "reactionary" government is overthrown.

In some countries Castro's people have gone beyond street rioting and resorted to terrorism and sabotage. Bombs have been exploding regularly in Caracas, Venezuela. One almost killed President Bentancourt. Of course, Trujillo was officially blamed for the attempted assassination, but it is suspected that he had accomplices. Castro and his Communist friends have the most to gain from turmoil in oil-rich Venezuela.

In Argentina the Communists and *Peronistas* have been waging a campaign of terrorism for several years. Army officers and government officials have been assassinated; electric power stations blown up; buses sabotaged. Now, with Cuban aid to the terrorists, the campaign has been stepped up.

The object of terrorism is to demonstrate to the people of a nation that their government is incapable of maintaining order. But rarely has terrorism alone brought down a government (The British withdrawal from Cyprus might be considered one example.) Terrorism is most effectively employed in conjunction with guerrilla warfare.

Guerrilla warfare traditionally has been employed as a supplement to conventional military operations. It has been used to harass the enemy army behind his lines. Guerrillas have sought to tie up enemy units in rear areas, thus reducing enemy forces available on the front line. Guerrilla action usually has meant raids. Seldom have guerrillas been assigned the mission of seizing terrain. We have always thought of guerrilla warfare as a sideshow.

Guerrilla Tactics Succeed

The Communists, however, have a new concept of guerrilla warfare. They have developed tactics with which they have been able to launch guerrilla offensives. Without ever resorting to conventional military operations they have seized whole countries. This happened in Indo-China. It also happened in Cuba. The Communists have developed a guerrilla strategy.

The Communists consider guerrilla warfare more a political process than a military undertaking. The mission of Communist guerrillas is *not* to engage the enemy army and destroy him by fire and maneuver. The mission of Communist guerrillas is to act in conjunction with propagandists and terrorists to impose their ideology upon the civilian population of a nation.

To accomplish this mission guerrillas and terrorists usually have to chase away an enemy army. They do this by making life unbearable for the enemy, forcing him to pick up and move away. The enemy seldom sees the guerrillas. When they attack, it is usually at night. They don't come from the front or from the flanks; they come from behind. Any rear area village might harbor a company of guerrillas in civilian clothes. Guerrillas never move into an area until the local populattion is well organized and indoctrinated. Severe penalties discourage informers.

It is easy to retake terrain from guerrillas. The guerrillas won't defend. All you have to do is move in. Then you simply have fewer enemies to your front and more to your rear.

Aviation, except for reconnaissance, is useless against guerrillas. Armor has little effect against them. Artillery and mortars have little to fire on. Even recoilless rifles seldom find targets. The most potent weapons in guerrilla warfare are the hand grenade and the submachine gun.

This new concept of guerrilla offense came out of the Chinese Civil War which ended in 1949. The doctrine of guerrilla strategy was devised by Chinese Communists and applied with great success in the Indo-China War. The tropical climate of Indo-China was ideal for guerrilla operations. There was ample concealment and the guerrillas could live off the land. The climate of Indo-China is much the same as that of Cuba and most of the rest of Latin America.

It is significant that many of my fellow officers in Castro's army carried in their knapsacks copies of Mao Tse Tung's *Commentaries on the Chinese Civil War.*

In the Cuban War Castro's rebels got plenty of experience in the practical application of Mao's principles. Now Cuban veterans are reportedly leading guerrilla bands in Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Colombia. Both the Nicaraguan and the Paraguyan rebels have been clobbered by government forces, but some have managed to survive in the wilderness. The Communists are not discouraged by these initial defeats. They view it as a healthy evolutionary process. They believe that the fit will survive, toughen up, and eventually emerge strong enough to lead the revolutionists to victory. Fidel Castro himself lost all but 12 of his 82 men in his first encounter with Batista's army.

The guerrillas of Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Colombia will not move into the offense until large portions of the populations of these countries have been won over or pressed into the service of their cause. Castro and his agitators are working on this now.

Fidel Castro has many obstacles to overcome in applying his grand strategy. But we should not underestimate the resourcefulness of the man, nor that of his Communist partners. Cuba under Castro presents a real danger to the Free World. USMC

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Technique of Instruction

WARTIME INSTRUCTION AT THE Marine Corps Schools managed to fill most of the available time. One artillery survey instructor developed such a rapid delivery as to earn the nickname "The Rocket." Joe Fegan reported the results from a student standpoint this way:

"I dropped my pencil, and while I was picking it up, I missed the whole review of trigonometry."

Anonymous ($15.00 to Navy Relief)

RIOT CONTROL With Chemical Agents

By LtCol Walter L. Miller, Jr., USA

IN ITS LONG HISTORY AS A FORCE-IN-READINESS, THE Marine Corps has been called upon many times for combat against enemy armed forces. Similarly, Marines have often been committed to assist recognized governments of other counties in gaining control over hostile internal groups and in restoring order. Lebanon was an example of the latter role.

In operations of this kind in the future, Communist-inspired anti-government leaders may try to incite local populations to take action against Marine forces with the object of injuring personnel or destroying their weapons and equipment. In view of political instability throughout the world today, it is essential that Marines of all ranks have knowledge of a limited force weapon which can assist them in such situations without permanent injury to civilian populations and without destruction of facilities. Chemical riot control munitions can be used effectively to control civilian disorder and prisoner of war disturbances.

Chemical riot control agents are spread by the wind to cover not only the immediate target area but also areas downwind. Non-lethal agents affect the individual without permanent injury and do not destroy equipment or facilities. Selection of agent and munition permits a short-time or long-time effect in the target area. The gas cloud travels with the wind and tends to flow into low places, entering buildings, tents, and other structures offering shelter from observation and weapons.

Marine Corps units, particularly infantry and military police, must be prepared to perform riot control duty or assist in controlling unruly prisoners of war. Basic considerations of this type duty—including necessary planning, training and riot control formations—are found in Department of the Army FM 19-15 *Civil Disturbances.* In establishing control of such disorders, the basic American axiom is that only minimum force will be used to restore order.

There is a group of chemical agents, classified as training and riot control agents, which can assist in restoring order with the least chance of permanent injury. These agents are known as irritating smokes, since they are disseminated into the air in small particles which enter the eyes or respiratory openings. Full effectiveness can be obtained only by a proper understanding of the effects of the agents, proper planning and training for their use, and proper techniques in the employment of available munitions.

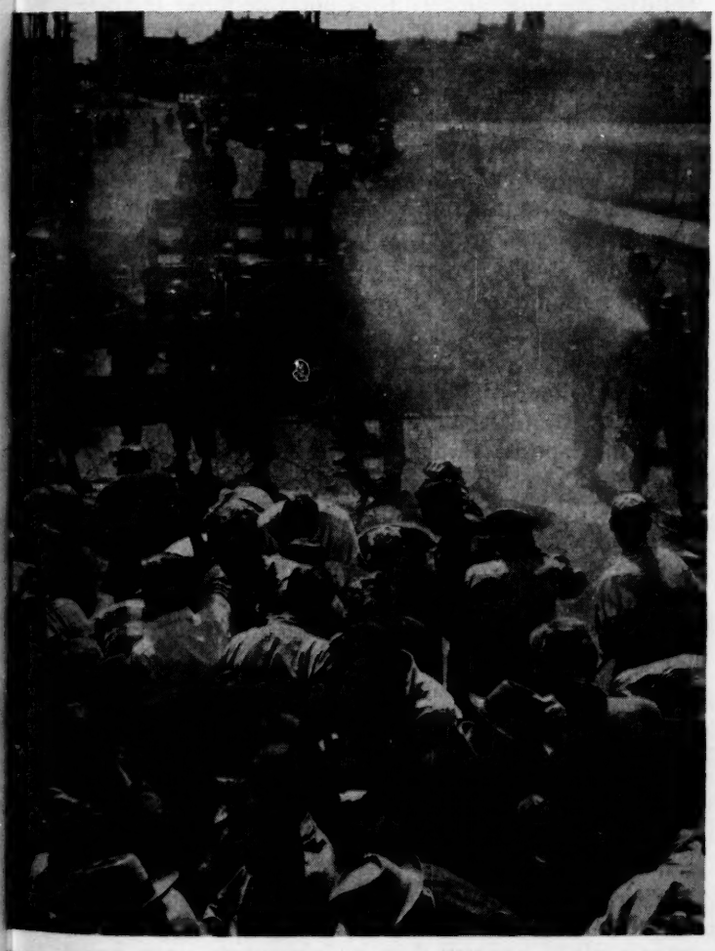
Available riot control agents are tear gas (CN), tear gas in liquid solution (CNB), a vomiting gas (DM), and a combination of tear and vomiting gas (CN-DM). Tear gas causes immediate and copious crying, which renders the individual relatively helpless. Tear gas in liquid solution or in a high vapor concentration causes a burning and slightly blistering effect on the skin in addition to the tear effect. This burning and blistering can be alleviated by washing with soap and water.

The effects of vomiting gas are much more extreme. This irritating smoke produces a headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and physical prostration which may last up to 12 hours, depending on how rapidly the exposed individual inhales it. Both tear gas (CN) and

When the mission is to quell rather than kill, and the mob knows it, chemical agents can do the job with no strain and no pain—if we know how to use them correctly

vomiting gas (DM) require extremely high concentrations, not normally obtainable in the field, to produce lethal effects. Hence they are commonly referred to as non-lethal irritant agents. CNI and DMI are the same agents in talc form. Tl is a talc which may be used as a simulant in training. A new riot control agent, CS, is soon to be available. CS is an irritant which affects the eyes, nose and throat of unmasked personnel. It has a more immediate and more severe effect on the individual than tear gas.

At present, there are several standard riot control munitions. The M7A1 CN grenade and the M6A1 CN-DM grenade burn from 20 seconds to one minute. The M25A1 CN baseball type grenade is the bursting kind. This grenade consists of a plastic body filled with micro-pulverized tear gas. Two seconds after release of the striker, the grenade explodes to throw micro-pulverized tear gas (CN) into the air. A companion vomiting gas (DM) bursting type grenade, is under development. Similar munitions are to be available for agent CS.



Liquid tear gas (CNB) may be projected by the portable flame thrower. Such use requires replacement of the diaphragm of the flame thrower prior to use with flame fuels. By means of a special gun, micro-pulverized tear gas and vomiting gas in talc form can be disseminated from the portable flame thrower. An item of special equipment which can disseminate either CN1 or DM1 (tear or vomiting gas in talc) in large quantities is the M2 Irritant Gas Disperser. Adaptations can be made to Marine fixed-wing or helicopter aircraft to disseminate riot control burning grenades or liquid spray.

In 1953 open and organized resistance broke out in prisoner of war enclosures in Korea. It was necessary to use considerable force to reduce resistance, restore order, and break the prisoners up into smaller, more controllable groups. However, open resistance continued even after this. The Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, authorized use of chemical riot control munitions to reduce gunfire and bloodshed. This was clearly stated in the directive covering employment of the chemical riot control munitions.

Information on use of these agents was released to the press. Tear gas and vomiting gas in the form of grenades were used. Liquid tear gas in portable flame throwers was available although it wasn't used extensively. Tactics and techniques were developed, including the organization of a gas squad. Other squads were designated to open huts in which the prisoners took cover, trying to reduce the effects of the irritating smoke by placing blankets over the windows and doors.

While tear gas was ineffectual in halting the disorders, vomiting gas (DM) proved highly effective. Prisoners were incapacitated for about 12 hours. In general, when properly employed, chemical munitions did assist in controlling the POWs.

The new agent CS has an immediate effect upon the individual. It can be used with DM when immediate and prolonged effects are desired. The use of these munitions in Korea was strictly forbidden. Strict safeguards were adopted to insure that none reached the combat scene.

During the same period, use of tear gas (CN), and tear gas and vomiting gas combined (CN-DM), was authorized for training in Japan. A great deal more realism and respect for the mask was noted in one unit exposed a second time to the effect of combined tear and vomiting gas grenades (CN-DM). Soldiers

Riots do occur, as this scene shows. HUS rescues Press Secretary Hagerty from Tokyo mob

who in previous training had carelessly assumed that only tear gas would be used, and who had experienced the effects of vomiting gas, soon spread the word. In subsequent training the soldiers masked quickly and properly and continued their assigned duties, refusing to remove their masks until a check of the area had been made by a qualified CBR (ABC) officer. After cessation of hostilities, fire hoses and tear gas were used to protect the Communist Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from threatening mobs in Korea.

Proper Training for Proper Employment

Training of personnel in the proper employment of these munitions is essential if full benefits are to be realized. In controlling disorders, use of minimum force is desirable. Present policy is to use a "show of force." If that doesn't work, tear gas is to be used. Since the object is to disperse the group, an escape route must be left open to the rioters. If such a group is confined, it has no choice but to fight. In Korea, operational limitations prohibited the gassing of prisoners if double barbed wire existed or in huts unless an opening for escape was provided.

Riot munitions cannot be expected to stop or turn back a mass charge. Similarly, tear or vomiting gas should not be used in a confined space without providing an exit. The gas is toxic and in high concentrations might seriously injure the individual, either by effects of the agent itself or by suffocation due to withdrawal of oxygen from the air by the burning munition.

Bursting type munitions should be thrown so as to break at eye level for maximum effect. In the case of burning munitions it is better to establish a gas cloud upwind of the target group. In this manner, control of the cloud is achieved, and it can be maintained as long as necessary to achieve desired effects.

Burning grenades thrown into a crowd can be picked up and thrown back. An individual can also avoid the effects of the grenade by moving upwind. Liquid tear gas can be projected onto or into a target. The liquid agent will saturate clothing and other material and remain effective much longer than burning munitions.

Dye included in the liquid tear gas, or dye alone in water, can be used to mark persons who have participated in a disorder. The psychological effect of this marking tends to separate less serious minded members of the riotous group. Dry mixtures of tear or vomiting gas disseminated by a portable flame thrower, or by the M2 Irritant Gas Disperser, can be released in large quantities over an extensive area from the upwind side without bringing the operations into close contact with rioters. Fire hoses may assist in further dispersal of the group. In one case in Korea, 3,500 grenades were used. Investigation showed that the grenades were employed in 35-mile-per-hour winds. Such high winds obviously limit the effectiveness of the agents due to the short time the individual is exposed.

Smoke should be used on a limited basis since extensive use hides the crowd and may allow rioters to maneuver and close with the troops attempting to quell the riot. A single smoke grenade may be used to determine the drift and extent of an agent cloud to be released. If possible the path of the cloud should be planned to avoid personnel or areas not involved.

Troops using riot control munitions should be equipped with protective masks for use in event the wind shifts or it becomes necessary to enter gassed areas. They should also know first aid measures for the agent employed. The use of a properly organized and trained gas squad can greatly improve the effectiveness of the agents. Sufficient grenades to create and maintain an effective concentration must be planned and used. Helicopters employed to disseminate riot control agents should release the agent at altitudes between 75 and 100 feet, crosswind to the target. The pilot should wear a protective mask during operation of the dispenser.

There is another group of chemical agents which may be of interest to the Marine Corps as a limited force weapon in military operations. The US Army

Chemical Corps is investigating non-lethal substances known as incapacitating agents. A singular feature of these agents is that they can cause temporary disability with no lasting ill effects.

The possibility of limited war has induced a search for casualty producers which will be selective, which will not produce excessive material destruction, and which can be employed with minimum difficulty. Chemical agents meet these requirements to a high degree. But they are not the only answer.

Incapacitating agents, like riot control chemical agents, are non-lethal and do not destroy people or their material resources. In an area containing mixed friendly and enemy personnel, it would be possible to incapacitate the entire group, and, while they were incapacitated, to segregate them. The friendly civilians would recover, while the enemy would be captured and confined.

Chemical compounds which produce incapacitation may be divided into two broad classes: first, those which produce temporary mental incapacitation, in effect controlling a person's will to resist; and second, those which produce physical incapacitation for a significant period of time.

There has been considerable public interest in the first class of incapacitating compounds. This has been due in part to published excerpts from the photographic record of a drugged cat terrified at the sight of a harmless laboratory mouse. The point of these tests is not that the cat is afraid of the mouse, but that the compound changed the animal's normal psychological reaction. Under the same drug, some cats are not afraid of mice, but show a deep affection for them and mother them as kittens.

Information concerning a number of compounds of this type is readily available in published medical and chemical scientific literature. Obviously, an enemy planning to use such materials would attempt to create new compounds and develop novel means of delivery.

Psycho-chemicals Produce Psycho's

These so-called psycho-chemicals (those causing effects that mimic psychosis or serve as stimulants, tranquilizers, or sedatives) can produce psychological incapacitation. The manner in which incapacitation is achieved, however, may be immaterial to a military commander who is interested in military incapacitation only, and who may desire different forms of incapacitation under different tactical or strategic conditions. For example, if a man's ability to integrate time and distance can be impaired, it could seriously interfere with his landing of a jet, or firing of a gun at a moving tank. On the other hand, a more subtle and less recognizable incapacitation might be more important if it reduced a trained military unit to a disorganized group of individuals who would no longer obey orders or would obey them incorrectly.

Such psycho-chemicals, however, are not the final answer. Physical incapacitating compounds could be used, perhaps to better advantage, in many situations. Since a soldier must think, see, hear, stand, lie, move, and manipulate his weapons or tools, it is possible to incapacitate by interfering with any one of these capabilities. For example, the severe watering of the eyes produced by tear gas is a form of physical incapacitation. Other known compounds produce respiratory irritation, temporary lowering of the blood pressure, severe vomiting, disturbances of body temperature, physiological impairment of vision, laxation, or temporary anaesthesia.

While many compounds are already known which have incapacitating capabilities, these characteristics in themselves do not necessarily make the compounds suitable for military purposes. They must produce results with a very small dose to permit economic utilization. While the incapacitating dose would be very small, the dose which might result in permanent disability would be larger by many times. This is a significant characteristic of incapacitating compounds, as distinguished from lethal agents. It must also be possible to produce the materials in large quantity at relatively low cost with available resources. Further, the materials must be stable since they must be stored and available for use when the requirement develops. It is also highly desirable that the compounds be difficult to detect by odor or sight, difficult to protect against, and difficult to counteract by medical treatment.

It is clear, however, that the build-up of an adequate defense must inevitably be based on a knowledge of all types of compounds that might possibly be used against us; how they act on the individual; how they might be disseminated; what means can be developed to obtain warning and detection of their use; how we can protect ourselves; and what antidotes or treatments can be delivered for on-the-spot "first aid" that will reverse the process, thereby defeating the enemy's objective.

US Marines around the world may be called upon at any time to protect their lives and military property from local, Communist-inspired uprisings. Gunfire will turn semi-friendly people into enemies. Proper planning and training, coupled with judicious use of chemical riot control munitions or incapacitating agents, can solve the problem of control—without bloodshed. This is in accord with the American doctrine of using minimum force to control civilian or prisoner of war disorders. USMC

LtCol Miller switched to Army Chemical Corps in 1949, after WWII service with Airborne Infantry. He made D-Day landing in Normandy, jumped into Holland two months later during Arnhem Operation (GAZETTE: Feb '61). He has been Chief, Munitions Div, ACC, twice served with Marines (in Korea, 1951; as a Senior School student in 1959-60). He is now assigned to ACC, R&D Command in Washington, D. C., on top of new trends in the field of chemical agents, their application as limited force weapons.

The 2d MAW'S:

LEVEL READY PILOT TRAINING

Last April 2dMAW jettisoned its six-year-old pilot training program, took on a new one that already has doubled combat capability. How? By making standard training procedures SOP

By LtCol G. C. McClure, Jr.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MILITARY weapons enjoys one of the highest priorities assigned to any activity of the Armed Forces. Often, however, training methods fall behind development of new weapons. This results in failure to derive maximum performance from those weapons.

In the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, development of training methods is given a high priority and has resulted in a revamped pilot training program which will help the wing achieve optimum readiness.

In April 1960 the "Phase Training Program," which had been used by the 2dMAW for six years, was scrapped and a new "Level Readiness Training Program" was adopted.

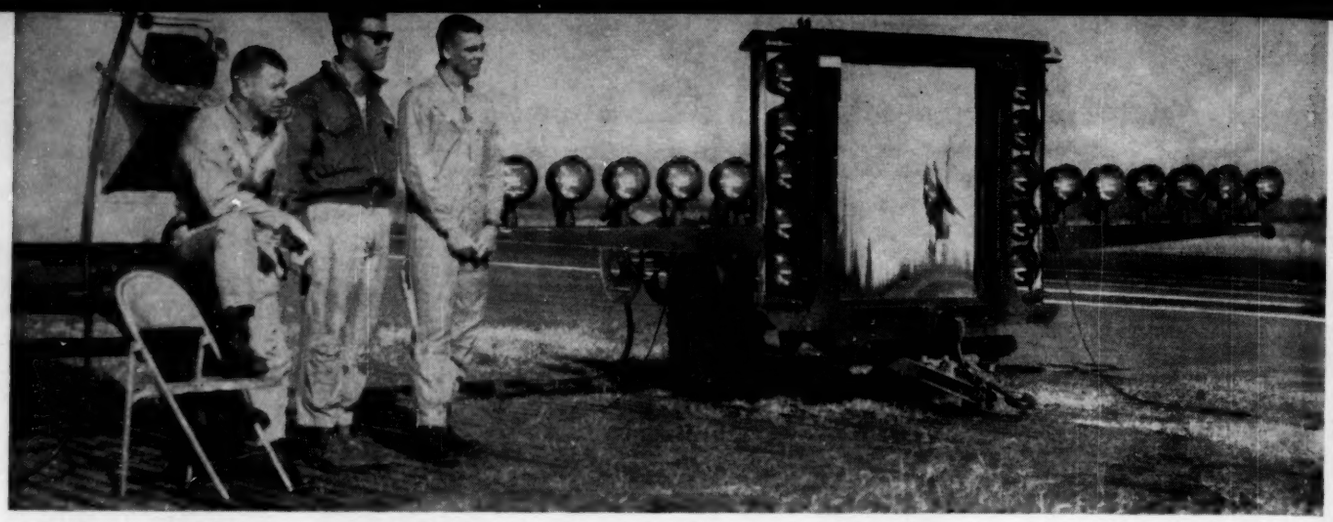
The Phase Training Program was divided into three phases and applied to all-weather fighter, fighter, and attack squadrons. These squadrons were completely reformed at the beginning of each training cycle. All pilots were at the same level of readiness—zero at the beginning of the cycle and 100% combat ready at the end. Phase I of the training cycle consisted of four to six months of basic flight training, which included familiarization, instruments, and navigation. Phase II consisted of six to eight months of advanced training, including ordnance delivery and gunnery. Phase III was the combat ready phase and consisted of participation in exercises, deployments, and continued practice in ordnance and gunnery. This period lasted approximately six months, after which the squadron was completely reformed with new pilots.

The Phase Training Program was born as a result of several prime considerations, none of which is pertinent today.

First, during and immediately following the Korean war, large numbers of naval aviators were being graduated from the training command. In order to absorb these pilots into tactical squadrons, it was necessary to devise a training program which would permit a maximum turn-over of pilots in tactical squadrons every 12 to 18 months. Phase Training met this requirement.

Secondly, Marine Corps aviation at that time was in transition from propeller driven to high performance jet aircraft. This made it necessary to train the "old hands" as well as newly designated aviators. Phase Training also fulfilled this requirement. The whole program, of course, was based on the premise that squadrons in Phase I or Phase II of the training cycle would not be committed to exercises or deployments, but would concentrate solely on training. We shall see later that this was not the case.

In 1959, members of the staff of AirFMFLant at Norfolk, Va., observed that the combat readiness of the 2d Wing was not what it should have been. A study was begun to find out why. It was immediately apparent that the Phase Training Program was not producing the required results, and that the lowering of the Wing's combat readiness was directly attributable to this type training. One trouble was that, because of heavy commitments, it was necessary for the Wing to designate squadrons in Phase I and Phase II for participation in exercises and deployments. This disrupted the entire training program and reduced the over-



Pilots get a crack at all the various tactics, emerge 75 percent combat ready

all combat readiness of the units committed. In addition, it was found that the output of the training command had been considerably curtailed over that following the Korean war. Because of this reduction, it was necessary in many instances to assign pilots to Phase I who had already completed an entire Phase Training Cycle. This was uneconomical and did nothing to increase the combat capability of the Wing. Also, with the advent of the Marine Corps Aviation Cadet Program, pilots graduating from flight school under this program had as much as 18 months more active duty time than pilots graduated under the NAVCAD program. This would have resulted in the majority of newly-designated naval aviators completing two full training cycles during their three years of active duty—also an uneconomical use of manpower and talent.

Produces Better, Safer, Pilots

The AirFMFLant study then began in earnest. Every conceivable type of pilot training program was carefully and painstakingly examined in an effort to devise one that would give the 2dMAW its greatest combat capability. Eventually, four training programs received complete analysis. These consisted of the Phase Training Program as it then existed; an expanded Phase Training Program that would increase substantially the Phase III or combat ready portion of the cycle; a pre-Korean training program in which the pilot would be introduced directly into the squadron from the training command as a replacement for a pilot who was leaving, then receive his training on an "on-the-job" basis; and a "Level Readiness" training program in which designated "standardization" squadrons of fighter and attack aircraft would be assigned the mission of training replacement pilots for the remaining squadrons, which would be maintained in a combat ready status at all times.

It was at once apparent that the Level Readiness Program offered the most advantages and would provide the Wing with the strongest combat capability.

The Level Readiness concept is based on the premise that one unit charged with responsibility for accomplishing a task can do a better job than several units trying to do the same thing. Accordingly, one squadron of each tactical type (all- weather fighter, fighter, and attack) is designated as a standardization squadron and is assigned the mission of training replacement pilots for all the other squadrons of this type. This, in effect, gives a squadron composed of 26 pilots a total of 20 who are fully combat ready and six who have completed the standardization syllabus of 100 hours flight time, but who still need from 50 to 1,000 hours to acquire the experience and polish required of the fully combat ready pilot. Percentage-wise, however, the overall combat readiness of the squadron is reduced only slightly.

How does the Level Readiness Program produce increase combat capability, more efficiently and economically, than other programs considered?

First, the Level Readiness concept results in a highly standardized training program. In the past, under Phase Training, as many as 12 to 15 squadrons were in the process of conducting training. This meant that, although a syllabus was promulgated by AirFMFLant as a guide in pilot training, there was a considerable difference of opinion among the squadrons as to how the syllabus actually should be applied. By reducing the number of squadrons conducting training to three (one all-weather fighter, one fighter, and one attack) standardization of the training program can be achieved. Furthermore, it is a fact that many excellent pilots are not capable of doing a good job as instructors. By concentrating the best instructors in standardization squadrons, more effective training can be conducted.

Another important advantage of the Level Readiness Program is that, because of standardization of training and supervision by highly qualified instructors, the accident rate among newly designated aviators undoubtedly will be reduced. This has been proven by the Navy, which has in operation a training program similar to the one adopted by the 2dMAW.

Statistics indicate that the first 100 flight hours after completion of flight school are the most dangerous for the new aviator. The Navy found that standardized training reduced the accident rate more than 100 per cent in this category of aviators. Also, pilots trained under a standardized training program continue to maintain better accident rates throughout their aviation careers than those assigned directly to a squadron from flight school. Habits are formed early in the tac-

tical pilot's career. Standardized training is the most effective means of assuring that these habits are all good.

Since newly designated aviators are received from the training command in monthly increments which are not large enough to permit the complete re-phasing of a tactical squadron, it was necessary in the past in many instances to hold these pilots in cadre status until enough new pilots were available to reform a squadron and begin Phase I training. This proved to be uneconomical from the standpoint of manpower utilization and was poor for morale. The Level Readiness Program, on the other hand, will absorb the monthly output from the training command into the standardization squadrons, and will provide a steady flow of trained replacement pilots to the tactical squadrons.

Under Level Readiness, a selected syllabus of approximately 100 hours of flight time, requiring about four months to complete, is given each newly designated aviator. This is only about half the number of hours included in the old Phase Training syllabus. Granted, the pilot trained under Level Readiness does not have the experience upon completion of his standardized training that a pilot had under Phase Training. He has flown only half the number of hours. However, because of the selectivity of the syllabus, which includes portions of all the various tactics contained in the old syllabus, he is at least 75% combat ready when he finishes his standardization training. Within six months after assignment to a tactical squadron, he will have acquired the polish and additional experience required of the 100% combat ready pilot. The Phase Training Program would require from 12 to 14 months to achieve this 100% combat ready status, even if the training program were carried out without interruption due to outside commitments and deployments.

Training Without Interruption

One of the prime advantages of Level Readiness is that training squadrons are designated as standardization squadrons and are not available for outside commitments and deployments. They are therefore able to carry out the training program without interruption. This eliminates one of the basic problems that plagued Phase Training.

Non-participation in commitments and deployments by standardization squadrons, however, in no way affects the ability of the 2dMAW to meet its operational requirements. An adequate number of combat ready squadrons is available for this purpose.

Another advantage of Level Readiness is the "bonus" combat capability afforded by the standardization squadrons in the event of emergency. This is one of the most important advantages of the program. Since standardization squadrons are manned by some of the most expert and highly qualified pilots in the Wing, a small augmentation of experienced pilots to bring them up to 100% pilot strength will make these squadrons combat ready in a very short time. Standardization squadrons have their own combat aircraft, maintenance personnel, and mount-out supplies.

As a result of this "bonus" advantage, every tactical squadron in the 2dMAW can be said to be combat ready. This contrasts with the situation under Phase Training, in which, at times, only half or less than half of the tactical squadrons could be so described.

Because of the flexibility of Level Readiness, it is entirely in consonance with the unit rotation program. About six months before deployment, tactical squadrons are "frozen" for accelerated advanced training, which insures combat readiness on deployment. This means, of course, that the entire output of the standardization squadron must be channeled into the squadron scheduled for overseas deployment rather than being split up among all the tactical squadrons.

Doubles Combat Capability

And that brings us to the most critical problem inherent in the Level Readiness Program. *The assignment of pilot personnel must be carefully controlled to insure adequate replacements for squadrons not deploying overseas, yet it must provide "unit rotation" squadrons with the required number of pilots who will have sufficient squadron time to complete 13-month overseas tours without replacement.* This, however, is not an insurmountable problem and can be easily solved through proper personnel monitoring and assignment.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps has approved implementation of the Level Readiness Program in the 2dMAW and has directed that a report be forwarded after an adequate appraisal of the program has been accomplished. If the concept proves to be practical, and there is no apparent reason why it shouldn't, consideration may be given to applying it to all Marine aircraft wings.

To give added impetus to this new training program and to provide adequate monitoring and guidance, a "Level Readiness Standardization Board" has been established. This board holds frequent meetings to discuss and iron out problems. None of the problems encountered thus far has been insoluble. Transition to the new program has progressed at a satisfactory rate.

Combat readiness is the very heart of Marine Corps aviation. A training program which in one year can double the combat capability of a Marine aircraft wing deserves the effort given to it by the 2dMAW. USMC

LtCol McClure has nearly 20 year's flying experience, most of it in tactical aircraft. He also holds a degree in journalism from Univ of North Carolina. In telling how a unique training program has helped make all 2dMAW tactical squadrons combat ready he calls on both forces. The result is a timely, highly informative article probably best enjoyed by an aviator but also worthwhile reading for all Marines. The author became aware that a better pilot training program was needed while Asst G-1, FMFLant in 1959-60. He is convinced this is it.

ROGERS' RULE:

"Single file, spaced to prevent an Enemy destroying two of us at one Shot," the Rangers would cautiously move forward.

FM 21-75:

"The column formation . . . provides excellent control, permitting you to move rapidly and stealthily . . . stagger the men in formation in width and depth.

ROGERS' RANGERS

RECON COMPANY 1757

More than 200 years ago an unlettered American worked out some principles on small unit tactics that are as sound today as they were then. These are the principles—and the modern re-writes

By John R. Cuneo

FOR CENTURIES, IN ALL ARMIES, REGULARS HAVE LOOKED down on irregulars and have had little good to say of them. This was true in the middle of the eighteenth century when Great Britain and France were clawing at each other over North America. Gen Wolfe's complaint that "the Americans are in general the dirtiest, the most contemptible cowardly dogs you can conceive" has the familiar ring of the typical regular's prejudice

But when we find Wolfe particularly requesting that a certain American be attached to his expedition against Quebec, we know the American must have had some unusual qualities. He did. His name was Robert Rogers.

Here was a young man who was a square peg in the round hole of every-day living but who found a role in warfare ideally suited to his personality. At first Rogers seemed merely an able woodsman or ranger with an unusual ability to pen a good account of what he saw and did. But the responsibilities of command revealed a leader singularly able to train and control discipline-hating American irregulars. Unfortunately, there were few other officers who could do this.

"If Rogers had been with us we could not have failed but the rest of the Ranging Officers have no Subordination among them & not the least command of their men." Thus wrote one regular officer returning from an unsuccessful expedition with the Rangers under another leader.

Lord Loudoun, commander in chief of British forces in North America in 1757, had decided that the war could be won only with regulars and that even his ranger units ought to be of this caliber. But he didn't hastily dismiss the American irregulars. He first formed a company of volunteers to serve under Rogers, who was given particular orders. As the Ranger leader himself later wrote, these orders were "to instruct them to the utmost of my power in the ranging discipline, our

ROGERS' RULES UPDATED

By Maj John C. Scharfen

[1] Inspections/Preparedness

It is by inspections that the efficiency, morale, discipline and leadership of a unit is often determined.

Stoll, W. C. LtCol., "Th Importance of Being Inspected" Marine Corps Gazette; p. 34, May, 1955

Aldridge, Capt, "So—You're a CO" Marine Corps Gazette; p. 49, Feb, 1956

[2] Patrol Formations

The column formation . . . provides excellent control, permitting you to move rapidly and stealthily . . . stagger the men in the formation in width and depth.

FM 21-75 Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling Para 188

Avoid leaving footprints; select a route where you can step on rocks or grass.

FM 21-75; Para 15e

[3] Route Security

Regardless of whether the unit is on foot or motorized, security to the front, rear, and flanks is necessary when ambush is likely.

FM 21-50; Ranger Training, Para 14b

All-around security must be continuous. A patrol provides for this security by employing a point, flank man, and a rear point.

MCS 3-31E; Para 37

[4] Communications

You can use sound signals other than your voice if you can prevent them from being confused with other noises.

FM 21-75; Para 191c

All available means of communication are used, consistent with security, to assist a small unit during movement when an ambush is likely.

FM 21-50; Para 14c

[5] Cover & Concealment

Pick a firing or observation position that takes advantage of the available concealment.

FM 21-75; Para 7a

[6] Surprise Delivery of Fire

The effectiveness of the ambush relies upon the surprise delivery of a large volume of fire.

FM 21-50; Para 12h

[7] Rallying/Rendezvous Points

Rallying points are selected to prevent complete failure of the patrol if it unavoidably becomes dispersed.

FM 21-75; Para 164a

If the patrol is dispersed, the patrol members make their way alone or in groups to the last designated rallying point.

FM 21-75; Para 194c

Mr Cuneo, noted lawyer, author, and historian, says "it's good to have a great many interests and hobbies." To say the least, he practices what he preaches. His "interests and hobbies," to name a few, are: archaeology, book collecting, military miniatures, guns, music and painting. He has authored such books as "Winged Mars," on military aeronautics, and "Robert Rogers of the Rangers." A graduate of Yale, and Yale Law School, '29-'36, he is a member of the Law Firm of Lovejoy & Cuneo, South Norwalk, Conn.

methods of marching, retreating, ambushing, fighting, &c. . . ." Furthermore, Loudoun asked Rogers to set down in writing the rules which this native genius of small-unit warfare had been instilling in his men.

This was a request which might well have daunted a better-trained man than Rogers. It was not particularly difficult to take men into the field and instruct them orally and by example what to do. This is particularly true when we recall that Rogers, a man of 26, probably never had a day of formal education. Yet he came up with a document reducing his mass of experience in backwoods warfare to a few pages and later into 28 terse maxims. Apparently, these rules were issued to the volunteers. Perhaps they constituted the first written training manual on forest war in America

Rogers' first emphasis was on regularity and preparedness. Every evening, he wrote, the Rangers were paraded by companies. An officer of each company would pass along the lines of men [1] "to see they are duly provided and their Arms in order so as to be ready to March at a Minute's Warning. . . ." Before dismissal guards were named and the next day's scouting assignments were delegated.

Rogers next considered the small, eight or ten-man reconnaissance patrol in the woods. [2] "Single-file, spaced to prevent an Enemy destroying two of us at one Shot," the Rangers would cautiously move forward. "On going over Mossy or soft ground we change our position and march abreast of each other to prevent an Enemy from tracking us. . . ." [3] One ranger went ahead as an advance guard. Flankers about 20 yards distant constantly searched for signs of the enemy.

"A private signal" (probably the simulated cry of a wild bird or animal) was arranged [4] to warn of the approach and strength of an enemy. Rogers emphasized the importance of position, concealment and surprise. [5] "Upon seeing an Enemy I could encounter I would endeavour for the best ground & Shelter from the Trees and then make the most of it. If I have the first fire [6] it's more than probable we gain our point for immediately after it we shall rush upon the Enemy. . . ."

Rogers did not hesitate to retreat before a superior foe. If surrounded and outnumbered, the Rangers simply broke and scattered, usually under cover of darkness. Each took a different route back to a rendez-

Maj Scharfen attended Southwestern Univ, Georgetown, Tex, '43-'44, and later graduated from Stanford Univ in '49. ExecO of 2dReconBn 1958-60, he is responsible for the research in extracting present day rules which correspond to Rogers' Rules. Commissioned in '45, under the PCS (V-12) program, he was assigned to the 6th Pioneer Bn, 6th Marines, China. Other tours include: OinC, AdminBr, 12th MCRRD; PersOff, 3dMarDiv, Japan; Asst Adj, 1st MarDiv, Korea. He is presently the MOI, Univ of Mo.

vous [7] "which is every Morning altered and fixed for the ensuing Night in order to get the party together after separation by day. . . ."

When darkness halted a march, [8] bivouacs were selected to afford sentries the best possible observation. Half the party stood the first watch; the remainder took the second. When nearing their objective, [9] two rangers went ahead to select the most advantageous observation post. "After Effecting our design Therein [10] we endeavour to take what Prisoners we can find and after Captivating of 'em we keep them separate till their examined and [11] then return home in a different Road from the one we came in, [12] taking particular care to halt only on rising ground that we may have a prospect of discovering a Party in our Rear and Be enabled to alter our Course or Scatter as the exigence of the Circumstance may require." Eternal vigilance [13] was Rogers' keynote. The Rangers could only relax when the fort's gate swung shut behind them on their return.

The same note was struck in Rogers' description of a reconnaissance in force—say, of 300 men. Divided into three groups, Rogers commanded the center. "The next Senior Officer with one hundred on my Right at twenty yards distance and the other hundred at the same distance on the Left is led by the Third Commanding Officer of the Party; which Divisions are marched in the Indian or single File. . . ." Ten or twelve men ranged 30 yards ahead [14] of each division with two scouts leading each advance party. Forty yards on the flanks marched units of 25 men with two or three thrown out further to guard against ambush. A rear guard composed of a non-commissioned officer and eight men had "Orders to halt on all Eminencies, where any Party following us might be seen. . . ."

Rogers prepared elaborate dispositions to meet various conditions under which a battle in the woods might be fought. Under all circumstances a battle line two deep was formed with trees as protection. The flanking parties were kept out [15] and even reinforced if necessary.

Constant fire power was sought in those days of slow-loading muskets. "The Front fires [16] whilst the Rear reserves theirs 'till the Front has discharged and then improve their Opportunity by advancing and doing the like, by which time the Front who fall back in the Rear

ROGERS' RULES UPDATED

[8] Bivouac Sites

The bivouac should offer concealment and security, be easy to defend, and afford observation of the objective area.

FM 21-50; Para 20b (4)

[9] Selection of OP

The observer team assigned to a given observation post makes a detailed selection of the position from which it can best observe its assigned areas.

TIP (J) 1, Landing Force Reconnaissance and Surveillance Means, MCEC, Quantico, Va.; Para 8c

[10] Separation of Prisoners

After being searched and segregated . . . prisoners should be evacuated to the rear as soon as possible. . . . prisoners should never be shown or brought within sight of any important friendly installation.

MCS 3-14E, Basic Combat Intelligence; Para 12b

[11] Route Selection

Avoid a route that was recently used by another patrol because the enemy may set a trap along it. . . .

FM 21-75; Para 198

[12] Terrain Favoring Security for Halts

The area you select for any halt should provide cover and concealment and favor defense.

FM 21-75; Para 200

[13] Vigilance

"Every individual marine in the reconnaissance battalion . . . must be trained to operate deep in enemy territory and to recognize that the presence of the enemy to his front, flanks and rear is a condition to be expected.

SOP for Recon Bn; Para II-5b (1)

[14] March Security

All around security must be continuous. A patrol provides for this security by employing a point, flank men and a rear point.

MCS 3-31E; Para 37

[15] Flanking Parties

The maneuvering force should contain maximum available combat power. It usually seeks to strike the enemy on the flank or rear rather than to penetrate the position.

FM 17-35 Armored Cavalry Units Armored and Infantry Divisions; Para 64a

[16] Fire and Maneuver

Infantry fights by fire and maneuver. One element fires while another element moves under the cover of this fire, making the maximum use of cover.

FM 7-10, Rifle Company, Infantry Regiment; Para 46

ROGERS' RULES UPDATED

[17] Pursuit

The pursuit starts when the enemy cannot maintain his position and endeavors to escape by retreat. . . . Once it starts it is characterized by boldness and rapidity of action and is pushed to the limit of endurance.

FM 7-10; Para 194a

[18] Withdrawal by Echelon

A front line battalion withdraws from action in daylight by withdrawing each echelon under the protection of the unit next to its rear.

FM 7-20; Para 376b

Normally it is necessary to echelon the withdrawal by maintaining a security force to protect the movement of the remainder of the force.

MCEC, MCS, Quantico, Retrograde Operations; J (JS) 700; Section II Para 1f

[19] Night Withdrawals

If given a choice, the commander will normally withdraw at night.

J (JS) 700; Section II Para 1c (2)

When forced from the position, a withdrawal from action is executed, if possible at night.

J (JS) 700 Section III; Para 2a (6)

[20] Terrain for Covering Withdrawals

Terrain has a decided influence on all retrograde movements. Good observation and fields of fire are desirable to permit engagement of the enemy at long ranges.

J (JS) 700; Section I Para 5b

Forces conducting delaying action must exploit terrain.

J (JS) 700; Section III Para 1b

[21] Reorganization After Ambush

The reorganization after an ambush involves the use of rallying points and plans for local security and rapid movement by all units.

FM 21-50; Para 14g

[22] Fire Discipline

Sometimes it is smart to bring surprise fire on the enemy: In this case hold your fire until ordered to shoot, then select your own aiming points or targets within the area assigned to you. . . . Follow up this fire and take advantage of its effect.

FM 21-75; Para 23

[23] Halts by Springs or Rivers and Security

Reconnoiter prior to moving the patrol into an area and establish good security en route to the objective, at halts, and during the withdrawal.

FM 21-75; Para 188.1

after their first fire advance loaded and in readiness to discharge again."

"If we have the good fortune to oblige them to retreat [17] I pursue them. . . . Keeping out my Flanking Parties while I do the utmost in their flight to keep them off the Risings and as much as possible confine them to the Hallows that we may better surround them."

If the rangers fall back, [18] the advancing foe faced a continuous fire. The front line of retreating rangers fired, then retired ten or twenty yards behind the second line to reload and to be ready to cover the retreat of the second line after it fired. Constant watch was kept for favorable terrain, "the better to defend & secure our Retreat."

"I Would Retreat to a Better Situation"

If surrounded, [19] Rogers formed a square and made a stand until darkness covered his escape. If the terrain did not permit this maneuver, [20] "I would retreat to a better Situation in an irregular scattering manner so as to make the Enemy conceive I was flying [21] and when I had recovered the spot I imagined would answer our purpose [22] I would then let them approach very close and pour in a volley upon them & immediately afterward those nearest in front should fall in upon them with their Hatchetts and with the rest if possible surround them in their surprize."

In bivouac, sentries were not to be relieved during the night. Six men were assigned to each post "allowing one of 'em only at a time to keep up an hour, who is to call up another to relieve him & so on 'till the whole six stood their Turn of duty." No noise accompanied the change of watch.

"As Soon as daylight appears I awake my People as that is the time the savages choose to fall in on their Enimies, and send out small parties to take a Scout round the Camp . . . which parties come in and join us about Sunrise."

Halts for meals were "by a Spring or Rivulet." [23] First, however, a party was sent back "to lay by the path we come in at some distance behind us to observe if an Enemy is pursuing, besides placing Centries at all convenient places." Fords of rivers [24] and the common routes back to base were avoided for fear of ambush. The edge of lakes were considered a poor place to march because of lack of protection.

Rogers constantly thought of laying ambushes [25] as well as guarding against them. If pursued, the Rangers doubled back and waylaid their own tracks. If pursuing an enemy, they cut ahead to avoid a similar trap and [26] prepared an ambush "by some narrow passes . . . they wou'd go through. . . ."

Many Ranger patrols involved action afloat. Boats moved at night in single file. [27] The one "next the Stern most waits for her & the third for That; the fourth for the third and so on to the Boat leading ahead that

we may keep together to assist each other on any Emergency. . . ." One man in each boat [28] watched for enemy fires ashore. If the enemy were discovered, Rogers was ready to land and attack but not before making dispositions to surprise the foe. If no enemy were found, rowing continued to daybreak. Then the boats were concealed and the men hid in the underbrush without noise or fires.

Rogers concluded his report to Gen Loudoun with these words:

"There are many other different Methods used [29] which cannot be so intelligently express'd in writing As they arise in consequence of Occurrences that cannot be foreseen and are only to be Judged of and directed on the Spot by the Officer commanding the Party whose presence of mind must be his only guide to prompt him to his Duty by preserving his party or Distressing the Enemy as his Situation and the Circumstances may make it requisite."

It is astounding to find Rogers expressing his experiences in a simple exposition of small unit tactics soundly based on timeless principles of mobility, security and surprise. The predawn stand-to, precautions against surprise on the march and in battle, retreat or pursuit, covering fire, sentry groups, terrain selection and other passages suggest rules from a modern manual.

Unfortunately, no comment has been found to record the impression made by the document on Gen Loudoun. It may have disappointed him. Certainly it didn't provide him with a key to forest warfare. There was another enemy in the North American forests which was on occasion a more deadly threat to the Rangers than either the French or their Indian allies—nature itself. How did the Rangers avoid frostbite, frozen hands and feet, snow blindness? How were freezing rains and snows survived without fires? What were the field rations?

But How Did They Do It?

And Rogers' rules themselves had unexplained details. How did the Rangers hide their own tracks or follow an enemy's trail? What were the signals in the woods? How were the boats hidden? The rules had a deceiving simplicity—they actually could be applied only by expert woodsmen.

Loudoun went ahead and formed his ranger regiment of regulars, popularly called "Gage's Light Infantry." Almost at the same time detachments from the regiments preparing to attack Louisburgh (1758) were formed into light infantry units. But the top command never dared to dispense entirely with the American Rangers. Under Rogers, the corps grew steadily. At the end of the war, then world-famous as Major Rogers, he had the honor to lead the British forces sent into the West of that day to take over the French forts. USMC

ROGERS' RULES UPDATED

[24] Traveled Routes

In planning the withdrawal, alternate routes are selected to avoid the possibility of enemy forces blocking the withdrawal of the ambush force.

FM 21-50; Para 12c

[25] Effectiveness of Ambush

Vigorous employment of carefully executed ambushes is an economical means of inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and reducing his effectiveness by decreasing his mobility.

FM 72-20 Jungle Operations; Para 38a

One of the greatest dangers to a patrol operating in enemy territory is ambush.

FM 21-75; Para 198

[26] Ambush-Terrain

For this reason, defiles, the bases of steep hills, sharp road bends, narrow jungle trails, mountainside roads, and other areas which restrict movement, are best suited for ambushes.

TIP J-1; Para 24c

Certain areas are more suitable for an ambush than others; for example, roads and trails, narrow gullies, villages, and open areas.

FM 21-75; Para 198

[27] Boat Formations

The most satisfactory formations for the approach to the shore is a column of boats.

JLFM-15 Amphibious Reconnaissance; Para 801d

[28] Observers

Assign every member of patrol an area of responsibility. Do not forget to appoint a man to observe overhead and to the rear.

FM 21-5; App V Para 1a

[29] Leadership

The Commander . . . must plan and execute boldly and be prepared to take the calculated risk when necessary. He must be prepared to readjust his plans when circumstances warrant.

SOP for Recon Bn; Para II-3a

Add to this that the commanders' studies must have a background of solid common sense, and a knowledge of humanity, on whose peculiarities, and not those of machines, the whole practice of warfare is ultimately based.

Burne, The Art of War on Land, Harrisburg, Pa.: Military Service Publishing Co., 1947

CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADERS

By Col W. E. Barnes

LEADERSHIP IS THE BUSINESS OF EVERY MARINE officer and NCO. Consciously or unconsciously, all of us give some thought daily to improving ourselves in this art.

The purpose of this article is to present a composite list of personal characteristics of successful leaders, as defined by selected military and civilian authorities.

What follows is not a complete list of leadership qualities, or a formula of any kind. Rather it is a summary of the mental, moral, and physical characteristics generally possessed in some degree by successful leaders.

Intellectual Capacity. All authorities on the subject recognize that a certain level of intellectual capacity is required to gain the confidence of those led and to produce team results. This quality is displayed in professional ability or knowledge of job. The brilliant man is not necessarily a good leader. On the other hand, good leadership qualities such as energy, cooperativeness, and loyalty, may be possessed by a person of mediocre intelligence. An ability to solve problems, to use vision and imagination, is required of any leader.

Sense of Responsibility is shown by a feeling of obligation within the leader to discharge all his duties properly. Primarily this involves the willingness of the individual to lead and to accept responsibility for what he does and what the team does. The leader senses that, to attain success, he must continually accept responsibility, and delegate responsibility to his followers. Developed properly, this quality soon generates pride and loyalty within the team.

Judgment is determined by the ability of the leader to take appropriate viewpoints and attitudes, to choose the wise course of action. Judgment is difficult to separate from intellectual capacity. It means combining common sense and intelligence to make sound decisions. It is this quality which gives the leader a practical viewpoint.

Emotional Stability is manifested by self-confidence, poise, and presence of mind. The leader must control his emotions; he must know how to reflect calmness, even in an emergency. He must accept friction and conflict in his stride; he must be able "to take it."

Initiative is displayed by a planned, logical use of energy. It involves a combination of energy and judgment. Initiative assists in willingness to accept responsibility. It is the trait of taking necessary or appropriate action on one's own responsibility. It implies vitality, drive, activity, and endurance. This is the spark which keeps the leader moving onward and upward.

Ability to motivate others is a skill employed in getting the team to follow. This is partly an inherent ability to control and direct. The leader, by his persuasiveness, and skill in selling ideas to others, gains their enthusiasm and willingness to do a task. This quality requires a combination of salesmanship and tact.

Cooperativeness is displayed by ability to work in harmony with others. This quality includes an understanding that the leader alone cannot attain the goal—that he must give cooperation "down" and gain cooperation "up." Cooperativeness refers to the ability to get along with people; it requires tolerance and understanding of other people and their human weaknesses. Dictators of nations seem to forget this quality—perhaps one reason for their downfall. Certainly cooperativeness is a quality that cannot be ignored in a democratic society.

Integrity is characterized by absolute personal honesty and moral soundness. This quality is required to gain the respect, trust, and loyalty of the followers. On the other hand, any display of dishonesty or lack of moral soundness is soon sensed by the group, and will, more quickly than anything else, break the spirit of followship. While it is true that some unscrupulous individuals have reached high positions of leadership, it is also a fact that our society places a high premium on integrity.

Skill in dealing with the individual as unique is based on a true understanding of human nature, and will be reflected in the actions of a leader who knows the importance of the individual in teamwork. In our democratic society, this quality is of increasing importance. The rights of the individual are almost sacred to Americans. Skill in dealing with the individual, as unique, includes an understanding of the fact that

LEADERSHIP RATING CHART

AUTHORITY					
CIVILIAN			MILITARY		
McCORMICK	NELSON	HENRY	GENERAL CATES	PUBLICATION USMC SCHOOLS	FM 22-10
(youth, service) Background	Intelligence, technical (gained by service)		Self-confidence based on expert knowledge	Intelligence	Intelligence
Feeling of trusteeship	Skill in consultative management	Strong desire for successive personal achievement	Sense of responsibility	Willingness to accept responsibility	Dependability
Common sense	Appropriate viewpoint and attitudes	Practical		Judgment	Tact, Judgment, Justice
Ability "to take it"	Emotional maturity	Is grown-up		Presence of mind	
		Most constantly move upward and advance socially	Initiative	Energy Initiative Physical fitness	Alertness Initiative Enthusiasm Endurance
Salesmanship	Skill in development of subordinates. Skill in selling ideas	Assertive	Inherent ability to control and direct	Ability to motivate others	Force
Understanding of followship of leadership		Respects authority		Cooperation	Unselfishness Humility
	Acceptable personal characteristics	Fights fear of failure		Character	Integrity Courage
	Skill in dealing with the individual as unique				Sympathy
Pride of ownership			Pride; Loyalty	Loyalty	Loyalty
					Decisiveness
					Humor
				Military bearing and neatness	Bearing

What personal characteristics are required in a leader? Here are the ideas of six authoritative sources—three of them civilian and three military. Their opinions are condensed in this chart. The civilians—Dr. William E. Henry who made a report of a committee study on 300 successful executives; C. P. McCormick whose ICAF Symposium subject was "Executive Skills" and Thomas H. Nelson who lectures on "Understanding Executive Skills." The military—Gen C. B. Cates who is quoted from "The Armed Forces Officer," a DOD publication; "Leadership, FM 22-10" Department of the Army publication and "Principles of Leadership," (Study reference, SC 3, 1947-48) from the Marine Corps Schools. Closely related and overlapping qualities have been placed on the same line, the independent qualities have been reduced to 13.

people are individual, that no two are ever the same. In fact, in this country, it is necessary to go a step further—to recognize that the individual has a right to be different.

Loyalty means rendering personally, and securing from the group, cheerful and willing service. Loyalty, like cooperativeness, works up and down; the leader must give it to his followers in order to receive it from them. Loyalty breeds pride in organization or pride of ownership. The leader who "backs up" those who are in his charge gains their respect and loyalty.

Decisiveness is the ability to make decisions when they are needed. It does not imply the use of snap judgment, but rather the prompt use of good judgment to secure group action.

To emphasize the fact that the above 11 qualities may not be considered the complete equipment of a leader, it is necessary only to refer to other often-indispensable qualities—physical fitness, personal appearance, sense of humor, etc. These qualities may be especially required in certain situations. They are not, however, included by most authorities in the pattern of personal characteristics generally possessed by successful leaders.

Based on information furnished by civilian and military authorities, it can be concluded that the same general personal characteristics make leaders anywhere in our society. This fact is more easily accepted if it is understood that successful leadership means successful human relationships. The same basic principles of human relations apply in all walks of life.

Any leader in our democratic society, to remain successful, must have the ability to secure willing and cheerful compliance with his wishes. The leader, in other words, is one who, realizing that the individual is more effective *as a member of a group,* consciously or unconsciously combines ability and willingness, to achieve teamwork.

Department of the Army FM 22-10 *Leadership,* puts it this way:

"If the leader knows and understands certain basic principles of human behavior; if he appreciates that most men react in fixed and definite ways under a given stimulus or influence; if he recognizes, develops, and applies those traits of character which will produce the correct reactions in his men, he will possess the basic tools for managing men—he will be a leader." USMC

REPORT FROM THE READY FORCES

2d Mar Div • 2d MAW

THE WING

Operations ran from "Med" carrier landings to helicopter GCA approaches in a snowstorm

THE SCOPE OF OPERATIONS OF THE 2D MARINE AIRcraft Wing stretches from the Carolinas to points halfway around the world. Wing Marines are equally at home in the Caribbean, the "Med," Gibraltar, Lebanon, Port Lyautey, and other points frequently visited during training flights, exercises, and support missions.

Such travel is a necessary element in maintaining a high state of operational readiness within the East Coast air component of the Marine Corps' air-ground team. In a troubled world, this balanced team has one goal—to be mobile, flexible, and prepared to move out at a moment's notice should peace be threatened or other emergencies arise.

This report covers major activities of the 2d Wing during 1960-61.

Provisional Marine Brigade Exercises

To maintain operational readiness within the units of the Wing, and as a part of the air-ground team training, the 2dMAW took part in four BRIGADELEX's this past year.

BRIGADELEX 1-60 included Cherry Point's VMA-224 and HMR(L)-264, reinforced. Marine Aircraft Group 14 provided the nucleus of personnel for the Brigade headquarters. The Provisional Marine Aircraft Group headquarters was formed from the Marine Wing Headquarters Groups. The exercise was already underway in Vieques, Puerto Rico, at the beginning of this reporting period.

BRIGADELEX 2-60 and LANTPHIBEX 1-60, again combining vertical assault with an across-the-beach landing, followed with HMR(L)-264, a detachment of HMR(M)-461, and VMA-533 participating. The headquarters of ProvMAG-20 consisted of personnel and equipment from MAG-26, the Wing's helicopter group. Air elements of the air-ground team received extensive training in vertical envelopment, close air support, bombing runs, and simulated rocket strikes. These exercises, in keeping with Marine Corps concepts for amphibious operations, featured integrated air, ground and naval staffs to advance the mutual understanding and cooperation necessary for successful completion of this type mission.

BRIGADELEX 3-60, following the same basic purpose, went one step further in training integrated staffs. Headquarters of the 12th Provisional Brigade was composed of personnel from Marine Aircraft Group 32. The ProvMAG headquarters came from MAG-24 and the participating units were HMR(L)-264, reinforced, and VMA-225. This exercise, with an aviation staff, demonstrated the Corps' unique concept of all-around training for all Marines, whatever their specialties.

PHIBULEX 4-60 was the final exercise of this type for the year. Another is scheduled for 1961.

PHIBULEX 1-61 will be somewhat unique. The concept includes installation of a SELF (Short Expeditionary Landing Field) and MOREST (Mobile Arresting Gear) on an unimproved air strip from which to operate close support aircraft in an amphibious landing and subsequent operations ashore. A Marine Air Control Squadron and Marine Air Tactical Control Unit will be positioned ashore as part of Landing Force Aviation to assist in the conduct of air defense from an isolated SELF installation. In addition, the PHIBULEX forces will be integrated into the PHIBEX forces, a Marine Expeditionary Brigade of Regiment/Group size, which will then conduct an amphibious assault. At the conclusion of the exercise, PHIBULEX forces will be reconstituted to make a third amphibious landing at Onslow Beach.

Wing Exercises and Tactical Support

Other exercises, designed more specifically for training aviation elements within the Wing, were scheduled.

VMCJ-2 provided electronic countermeasures environment for Naval units based near Oceana, and worked with the Army on the Weapons Test and Evaluation program at the government testing grounds, White Sands, N. M.

Exercises for the air control system in the 2d Wing have been designed to emphasize positive control of aircraft from take-off to landing. During this period, a Marine Air Control Squadron, an Air Support Radar Team, and a Marine Air Tactical Control Unit have been deployed to outlying sites about once every quarter. Aircraft report to the Tactical Air Control Center

and are turned over to the appropriate MACS for control or flight monitoring for the duration of the mission. Upon completion of the mission the flight is vectored to a pre-designated pick-up point from which the MATCU provides a radar letdown and precision approach to touchdown.

These exercises have stressed the capability of air control units to deploy and operate in an expeditionary environment, and to train controllers and pilots in procedures for positive control of aircraft throughout assigned missions.

A Marine Tactical Airfield Dispensing System was utilized in the combined Air Force-Army operation, "Big Slam," in Puerto Rico, to augment refueling facilities at Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads. This system provided approximately three million gallons of aviation fuel from five large rubber and nylon portable tanks.

"Big Blast," a series of joint service operations designed to test the continental air defense system, was conducted throughout the year. Aircraft from VMF (AW)-114 and MAG 32, in Beaufort, S. C., joined the defending forces intercepting SAC's high speed aircraft.

Participation in these exercises was part and parcel of a continuing program to keep the Wing proficient and ready to fulfill its various possible missions.

A unique exercise was LOGEX 1-60, which provided a means of testing the readiness posture of a Composite Marine Aircraft Group. The operation was termed by VAdm George Towner, COMPHIBLANT, as "one of the most significant exercises held in this area in the last ten years."

The concept of the exercise was this: to provide amphibious logistical and tactical training for FMFLant aviation units, with emphasis on the logistical requirements for embarking and landing a separate Composite Marine Aircraft Group over a beach, deploying inland, and conducting operations under field conditions.

The test objectives imposed by FMFLant were: (1) To test and train units in the conduct of ground and helicopter operations in a biological-chemical environment, and (2) To determine where the additional tasks of interpretation, storage, and delivery of aerial photography should be assigned.

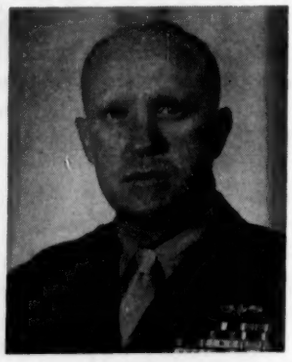
In addition, several self-imposed test objectives were injected by the aviation forces. The results of the more pertinent portions of these tests will be discussed.

Significantly, the operations-ashore phase of LOGEX was conducted entirely by voice communications, with the exception of the daily message summary to higher headquarters. There were minor instances of "garbled word." These instances, however, were insignificant compared to the value of rapid dissemination of orders and directives. It was recommended that future operations stress voice communications available at all levels of command.

Effort was made during the planning phase to curtail the amount of classified material included in the operations plan. This proved invaluable in disseminating information to all levels of command. The curtailment was responsible in large measure for all personnel being continuously aware of the who, what, where and why essential to a coordinated effort.

The planning experience gained by the Composite MAG staff was immeasurable. The exercise afforded an excellent opportunity to evaluate the capabilities and

MajGen R. K. Rottet, CG



C/S
Col J. L. Neefus

G-1
Col J. A. Gray

G-2
Col J. R. Bohnet

G-3
Col S. S. Nicolay

G-4
Col G. W. Herring

performance of a Composite Group under field conditions. The overall planning and execution of LOGEX was considered excellent, and greatly increased the readiness and combat support capabilities of participating units.

A last-minute switch of PHIBRONs, and advancement of the inclusive dates of the exercise, caused a rearrangement of the planning schedule. The primary area affected was embarkation, necessitating around-the-clock effort by embarkation personnel. While changes of this kind are not unusual, and will occur in the future, the shortage of embarkation personnel, due in part to a reduced manning level, presents a serious problem.

A shallow beach gradient and a broached causeway proved troublesome in this operation and validated a recommendation stated in the Final Report of TRALEX 3-59. This recommendation was that the number of sections of end-to-end causeway be increased for landings over known or suspected shallow gradient beaches. The extra sections included in the planning were not available. Lack of the sections had a pronounced effect on the control capability between the beach and the airfield complex. Off-loading an LST containing high priority communications and air control equipment was delayed considerably.

The value of previously prepared general readiness plans cannot be over-emphasized. While the need for a Composite Group to prepare specific plans has been prescribed by higher headquarters, it is desirable that all group and subordinate units prepare and maintain general readiness embarkation plans for any type of operation that may logically be assigned. The use of current, accurate Unit Personnel and Tonnage Tables and Vehicle Summary and Priority Tables reduced the planning time requirements by about 60 percent. This proved of great value in view of the unexpected change in PHIBRON's and exercise dates.

Carrier Operations

The record of the past year has proved again the ability of integrated Marine and Navy flight crews to operate smoothly together. Seven of the Cherry Point squadrons joined forces with USS Saratoga, USS Shangri-La, USS Forrestal and USS Antietam for carrier qualifications. Six additional squadrons are scheduled for carrier training in the immediate future. This is in keeping with the Wing's task of deploying trained squadrons or detachments aboard carriers.

Last Spring VMA-225 returned from its Med cruise aboard USS Essex with what is believed to be another Marine first. Each of the squadron pilots qualified for the Centurion Club, which requires all pilots to make over 100 carrier landings in one type of aircraft during a single cruise.

At present, and in keeping with the FMF mission of augmenting Naval Air Forces, VMA-224 has joined the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, and a sub-unit of HMR(L)-262 is attached to LanForMed aboard USS Plymouth Rock.

Other Noteworthy Events

A SATS/SELF demonstration was held last November for the National War College, the Armed Forces

Staff College, and Junior Amphibious Warfare Course students to emphasize the capability of Marine tactical squadrons to operate from short expeditionary fields. F8U and F4D aircraft with afterburners, and A4D attack aircraft equipped with JATO, made full combat load take-offs from the short, 3,400-foot strip. MOREST gear was used for arrested landings. In addition to tactical aircraft, the GV-1 Hercules made an impressive showing. The 50-ton assault transport/tanker, currently undergoing tests for Marine in-flight refueling operations, took off in 520 feet and landed in just five times its own length.

VMF-333, flying F8U-2 Crusaders, was the first Marine day fighter squadron in the 2d Wing to utilize organic radar equipment as the primary means of control in delivery of air-to-air missiles at supersonic speeds. This increased day fighter capability was clearly demonstrated during a Competitive Evaluation Exercise conducted last August. All participating pilots qualified in missile delivery and 16 received individual "E" awards.

MACS-6 tested new methods of air surveillance during a ten-day field problem. Information from three types of search radar was fed into the Counter Air Operations Center where it was filtered. The best of the three inputs was displayed, which increased normal coverage and resulted in a marked decrease in blind spots. The squadron was augmented with personnel from other Wing units to allow them to operate their electronic equipment on a 24-hour basis.

Another first was added to the Wing's history when a helicopter from HMR (L) -162 made a successful GCA approach during a blinding snow storm. Having been diverted on a flight from Norfolk to New River because of the storm, a normal landing was accomplished after a radar approach to the runway in minimum GCA weather conditions.

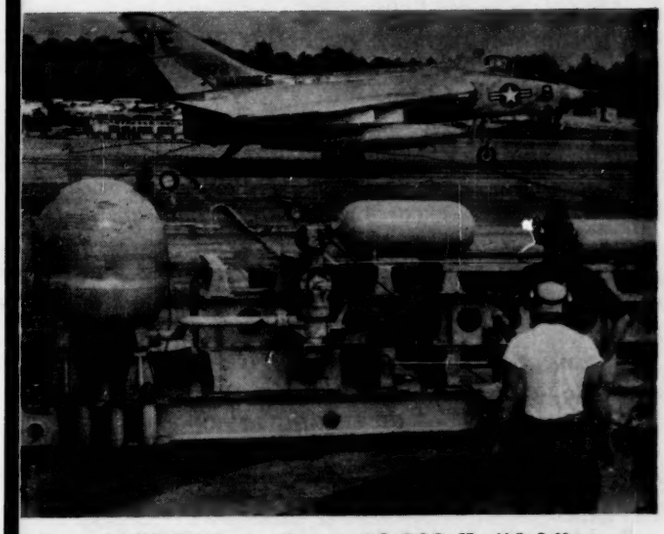
Aviation Safety

During a year filled with BRIGADELEXs, COMPEXs, LANTPHIBEX, LOGEX, TRAMID, JCOC, air control exercises and routine training, pilots of the 2d Wing had another accident-free month last March by topping the 10,000-hour mark without a mishap.

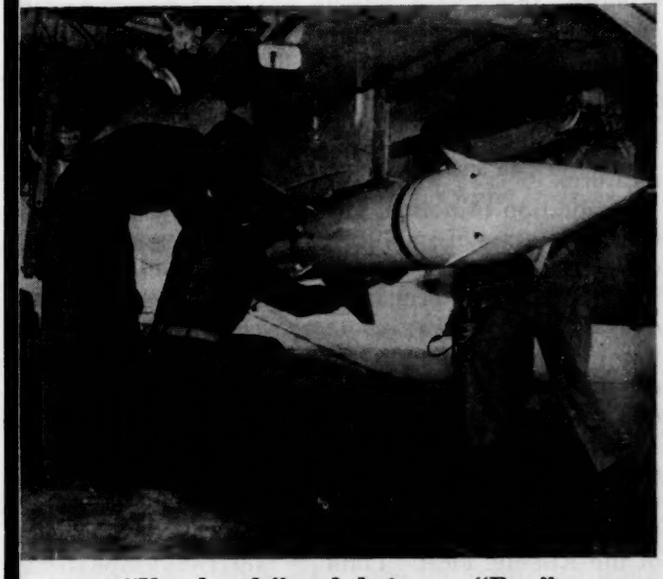
Two Wing squadrons won the coveted CNO Aviation Safety Award. Marine Composite Reconnaissance Squadron-2 received the CNO Special Award presented to fleet support units engaged in missions other than training pilots. Beaufort-based VMF-333 earned the top Navy safety award in the fighter aircraft division of the FMF on the East Coast. Both units underwent a transition to the Chance-Vought Crusaders during the award period. Each unit covered over two million air miles and logged slightly less than 6,000 accident-free hours.

Nine squadrons were honored in September when their COs accepted the annual aviation safety awards issued by CG FMFLant. Sharing in the presentation of certificates for outstanding achievement were Headquarters and Maintenance Squadrons 14, 24, and 26, VMR-252 and 353, and HMR(L)-263. VMT-1, the Wing training squadron, received its second consecutive award. The CNO Award-winning VMF-333 and VMCJ-2 also shared in the FMFLant awards. USMC

Hercules feeds its brood



MOREST catches a 19,000 lb "fish"



"Vagabonds" and their new "Pup"

REPORT FROM THE READY FORCES

2d Mar Div • 2d MAW

THE DIVISION

Equipment, tactics and techniques are tested in training at home and abroad

THE END OF 1960 FOUND THE 2D MARINE DIVISION completing its twentieth year of service with the Amphibious Forces of the United States Navy. More than 30 landing exercises highlighted the annual operational and training program. Beaches in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Puerto Rico and on the East Coast of the United States provided access to inland objective areas.

The major exercise was LANTPHIBEX 1-60. The Division, reinforced by Force Troops, Atlantic, provided the landing force for the II Marine Expeditionary Force. Naval support included over 70 ships of the Atlantic Fleet. Under Commander, Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, the exercise was a test of the Force's capability to aid a friendly country subverted by Aggressor.

The exercise was conducted as a combination surface and heli-borne assault. Elements of the 6th Marines in USS *Boxer* comprised the vertical assault force. RLT-2 as the surface force landed over Onslow Beach in a dense fog. This natural cover compelled coxswains to navigate to the beach by compass and/or radar control.

Problem play included atomics, civil affairs, guerrilla and psychological warfare. Bridging the intracoastal waterway provided a unique test of Force engineer skills. The Logistical Support Area troops repelled a vertical assault by Aggressor helicopters of the Army Transportation Corps. Other requirements related to the mission of the force involved restoration of public utilities, mass casualty evacuation and health control measures.

In addition to normal Division command post exercises, a program of amphibious CPXs was started. Two exercises were held with the staffs of PHIBGRU 2 and PHIBGRU 4. Of primary concern was the refinement of control over ship-to-shore movement. Other gains were improved facilities and communications in the command ships. Command Post organization was studied and tested as part of the Troop Test Program.

Five Marine Expeditionary Units participated in exercises at Vieques, Puerto Rico. These units, with a task organization of air and surface elements, were embarked in PHIBRON 10, the fast amphibious squadron of the Atlantic Fleet. Training objectives emphasized development of amphibious doctrine and techniques. Command of the MEUs alternated between 2dMarDiv and 2dMAW.

Alternating with the five Marine Expeditionary Units, normal battalion landing team organizations were deployed to Vieques. These BLTs were supported by the regular squadrons of the Atlantic Fleet's Amphibious Force. Five such deployments were made, each training for, and culminating in, night assault landings.

These operational and training commitments insured that the valuable training areas of Vieques were in constant use.

The deployment of a battalion landing team to the Mediterranean continued. This deployment program, in its 13th year, saw 1/6, 1/8 and 1/2 on duty with the Sixth Fleet. HUS helicopters of Marine Air Group-26, based aboard a Landing Ship Dock, afford increased combat mobility to this unit.

A rifle company, reinforced with mortars, amphibious tractors, and helicopters, embarked for operation Solant Amity, a good-will cruise ordered by the Chief of Naval Operations. Assigned to the Commander, South Atlantic Fleet, "G" Company, 6th Marines, left 30 November 1960 aboard two landing ships, accompanied by an Atlantic Fleet band. This task force has visited several South American and African ports.

Recon Out in the Cold

Other landing team exercises and demonstrations were conducted in conjunction with midshipmen training, the 30th Joint Civilian Orientation Conference, and visits by the National War College and Armed Forces Staff College students. The 2d Battalion, 2d Marines participated in a Joint Army-Marine Landing Exercise with Army units supporting an assault on Onslow Beach. The operation provided organizational and requirements tests for Army Transportation and Quartermaster units.

Pisgah National Forest in Western North Carolina was utilized as a mountain and cold weather training area. The 2d Reconnaissance Battalion and several rifle companies completed this training.

Combat and logistical support elements participated in all amphibious and most field training. Unusual

Patrol exercise—men from 2d Recon Bn plot a move in the swamps at Lejeune

operations included the 2d Dental Company Exercise. From field installations, under simulated combat conditions, full dental support was provided to the Division. Also the 2d Medical Battalion demonstrated its professional skill in a television show and training film.

A revised program brought improved results in marksmanship training. Requalification firing was conducted on a battalion basis. In addition to bettering previous requalification marks, the system handled a larger number of shooters in a shorter period of time. Also, availability of combat units was greatly increased. The 6th Marines won the Commanding General's trophy with highest regimental requalification percentage of 93.34%, for 2,779 Marines fired. Other winners were 4th Battalion, 10th Marines, with 94.67%; 2d Motor Transport Battalion, with 95%; and "C" Company of 2d Motors with 100%.

During the year the Division commenced tests in support of the Marine Corps Troop Test Program. New equipment, weapons, organizational structures, and techniques of employment were included in major exercises. Field tests were made of various TOs for the platoon, company and regiment. Marines involved in the tests were armed with the M-14 rifle, M-60 machine gun, and a new lightweight portable flamethrower. Procedures for the development of Landing Force Intelligence were tested. An artillery battery was equipped with the Marine Corps developed HOWTAR and mounted out as part of the 24th MEU.

Materiel tests spanned the field from utility caps to cannon. Wear tests were made on a plastic-impregnated raincoat, dress gloves, and utility caps. Division Marines marched thousands of miles to help select a combat boot acceptable to both the Army and the Marine Corps. An expendable cardboard plastic water can was used to supplement the five-gallon expeditionary can. A plastic canteen was tried.

In order to lighten the combat load, new man-load carrying equipment was tested. The Mighty-Mite and HOWTAR were combined to provide a light helicopter transportable artillery weapon.

The Division gave the US Army Airborne and Electronics Board a hand by helping test the effect of ocean atmosphere on the API items in the Army Imagery Interpreters Kit.

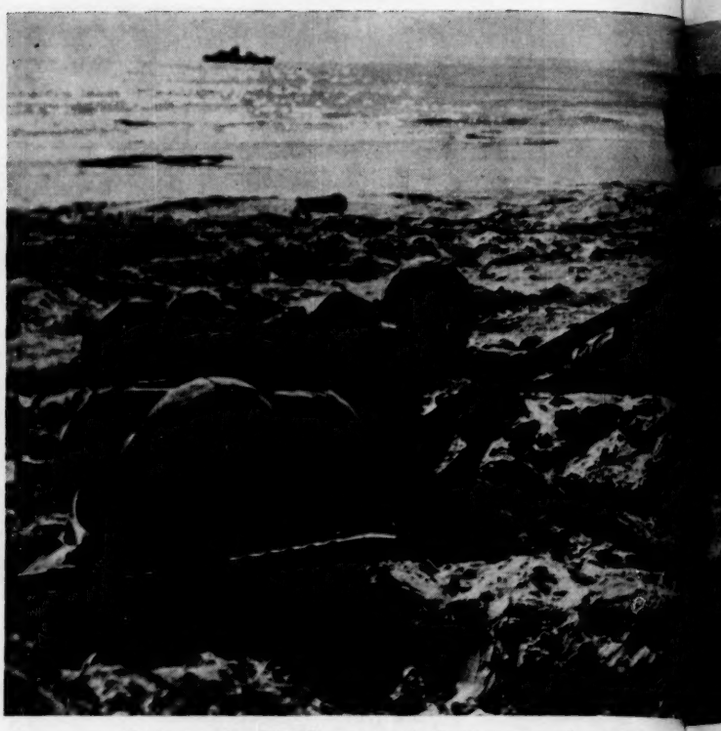
Combat Efficiency Depends on Morale

The 2d Battalion, 2d Marines, was reactivated from cadre. A ninth battalion, the 2d Battalion, 8th Marines, was formed at the Marine Corps Schools. Schools Demonstration Troops and the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. provide the troops for the battalion on a standby basis, available for deployment when needed. Units necessary to support these two battalions were reinstated to complete the Division's organization.

During the year, benefits from the controlled input program were evident. Measured in terms of training

1960 EXERCISES

Date	Exercise	Unit & Commander
14Jan-14Jun	LANFORMED 1-60	1stBn, 6thMar—LtCol G. E. Codrea
15Jan-15Feb	Cold Weather & Mountain Warfare	2dBn, 6thMar—LtCol W. R. Lobell
20Jan-26Feb	BRIGADELEX 1-60	8thProvMarBrig—Col S. S. Nicolay: 3dBn, 6thMar, LtCol R. L. Autry
26Jan-13Feb	Return to US of LANFORMED 2-59	3dBn, 8thMar—LtCol J. F. Paul
15Feb-15Apr	Cold Weather & Mountain Warfare	Elements of 2dMar and 2d ReconBn—LtCol C. D. Barrett, Jr
22Mar-6Apr	LANTPHIBEX 1-60	2dMarDiv (Reinf) & major elements of Atlantic Fleet. ExComdrs: VAdm G. C. Towner, Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet; LtGen J. C. Burger, CG, FMFLant, Ground Force, Comdr; MajGen J. P. Berkeley, CG, 2dMarDiv, Div Troop Comdr
21Mar-12May	BRIGADELEX 2-60	HqBn & 2dBn, 6thMar—Col M. D. Henderson
18Apr-22Apr	Regimental Artillery FEX	10thMar—Col C. A. Youngdale
12May-28May	Ft Bragg FEX	4thBn, 10thMar—Maj T. J. Johnston
24May-26May	PACKARD XI	CommCo, HqBn, 2dMarDiv
3May-22Jun	TRALEX 3-60	3dBn, 6thMar—LtCol R. L. Autry
17May-29Nov	LANFORMED 2-60	1stBn, 8thMar (Reinf)—LtCol H. C. Reifel
4May	JCOC-30 Demonstration	3dBn, 8thMar—LtCol R. C. Peck
5May-13May	LOGEX 1-60	Det, 1stLanSptCo, 2dSerBn & MAG-24
5Jun-26Jun	TRAMID	3dBn, 8thMar—LtCol R. C. Peck
13Jun-18Jul	BRIGADELEX 3-60	3dBn, 2dMar—LtCol R. M. Hall
14Jul-6Aug	TAGLEX	Hq, 2dMar; 3dBn, 2dMar; 2d Bn, 6thMar—Col C. W. Kelly, Jr
11Jul-26Jul	NARMID-60	1stBn, 2dMar—LtCol S. N. McLeod
11Jul-26Sep	TRALEX 4-60	2dBn, 6thMar—LtCol W. R. Lobell
20Sep-21Sep	Amphibious CPX 1-60	AdvEch, 2dMarDiv Staff in USS TACONIC and PhibGru 2—MajGen J. P. Berkeley
20Sep-30Nov	PHIBULEX 4-60	Hq, 8thMar; 3dBn, 8thMar—Col V. R. Bisceglia
24Oct-4Nov	10th Mar FEX	10thMar—Col C. A. Youngdale
31Oct-4Nov	JAMLEX	2dBn, 2dMar—LtCol F. F. Eubanks Jr; and Army Transportation Corps
2Nov	Departure of LANFORMED 3-60 to 6th Fleet in Mediterranean Sea	1stBn, 2dMar—LtCol S. N. McLeod
21Nov-23Nov	6thMar FEX	6thMar—Col M. D. Henderson
22Nov-17Jan	TRALEX 5-60	2dBn, 2dMar—LtCol F. F. Eubanks, Jr
29Nov-1Dec	Amphibious CPX-2-60	2dMarDiv CmdGp "B" Staff aboard USS POCONO & Phib Gru 4—BrigGen O. M. Conoley
29Nov-May61	Operation SoLant Amity	Composite Force of "G" Co, 2dBn, 6thMar (Reinf)—Maj H. R. Kurth, Jr. With Goodwill Tour.



Life in the FMF—a pack, helmet and weapon . . the

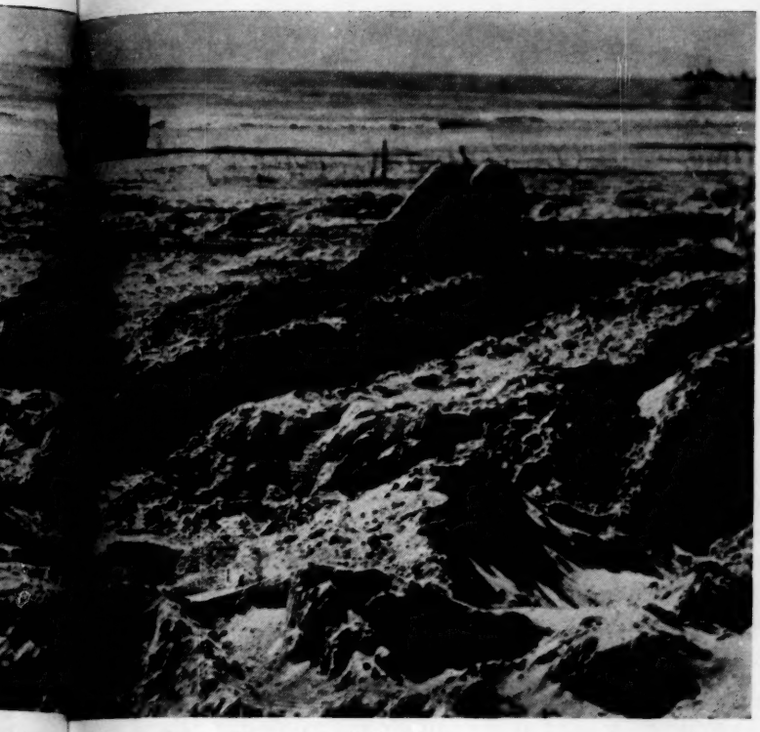
effectiveness, leadership and discipline, the Division has gained significantly from personnel stability. Because the bulk of transfers are filled from infantry units completing a program cycle, fewer transfers are made from non-infantry units, with an increase in support unit stability.

Because combat efficiency depends upon the morale and personal readiness of individual Marines, several programs were begun in 1960 to emphasize moral leadership, career counselling and guidance in personal affairs.

A kit of five lessons was distributed to assist organizational commanders in re-emphasizing moral leadership. Subjects covered were:

- The Marine's conduct and performance of duty in relation to the character of his discharge
- Instruction as to how and why personal papers and affairs should be maintained in case of rapid deployment
- An explanation of survivors' benefits
- The Marine's responsibility and obligation as an American citizen, particularly in respect to voting
- A presentation of the educational opportunities available through the Marine Corps.

The combat efficiency of the Division was further maintained by re-emphasizing the Career Advisory Program. This kept trained Marines in the Corps. Not only were Marines advised on the benefits of a Marine Corps career, but also Counselling Centers were set up in the dependents' housing areas to explain these advantages to Marine wives. These Centers helped solve problems faced by families of deployed Marines. The effects showed up when the Division reenlistment rate rose some 8% over that of 1959. In the month of No-



apon . . . the sea, sun and sands of Onslow . . .

LANTPHIBEX 1-61

Busy 2dMarDiv reports here on a chock-full year of training. How they get that way was clear last month with three interlocked exercises: LantPhibEx 1-61, PhibULex 1-61, and TraLex 1-61.

Col D. H. Stapp's 24th MEU of 3/2 and ProvMAG-10 was on Vieques for PhibULex 1-61. They joined MajGen J. P. Berkeley's 4th MEB for the big show, LantPhibEx 1-61, starring 20,000 Marines and sailors, 65 ships. Loading began 13 Feb. Vieques D-Day was to be 25 Feb, with backloading on D+2 for a second D-Day 4 Mar for Onslow. Main ground units: RLT-2, 3/8, and 1/6, plus reinforcements and LogSupGru.

LtCol R. L. Anderson's ProvMAG-10 included VMA-533, VMF (AW)-114, MACS-6, MABS-24, and Det, MASS-1. A primary mission: wring out a portable SELF airfield on Vieques. Also part of the group: HMR(L)-264, aboard Boxer.

As part of TraLex 1-61, BLT 1/6 participated in the main exercise, stays behind to relieve 24th MEU.

vember 1960, the first-term reenlistment rate reached an unprecedented 40.7%.

The Division Band and Chorus boosted morale by giving concerts for Marines, dependents and guests from Camp Lejeune and the surrounding civilian communities. The Band also participated in many civic observances, often in company with Division marching units. In1960, every unit in the Division took part in two or more charitable or good will programs in nearby civilian areas.

Compete With Foreign Teams

On foreign shores, units of the Division contributed actively to the President's People-to-People Program. The Landing Force, Mediterranean, gave picnics and parties for orphanages. They competed in athletics and marksmanship with foreign teams. Caribbean units did likewise at Vieques and in liberty ports. The Division responded generously to the Chilean Disaster Relief Call.

Physical fitness training during the summer months included Operation Sun and Sand. The facilities of Onslow Beach provided a setting for combined training and recreational activities. With a rifle company as a nucleus, up to 350 men participated in a weekly program. Physical conditioning, rubber boat seamanship, obstacle breaching, and water safety training were conducted on a half-day basis with the remainder of the day taken up with athletic events. Familiarization with the Marines' element—the sea and beach—was attained.

At the year's end, two BLTs were deployed, four were ready for deployment in the early months of 1961, and a Marine Expeditionary Brigade Exercise, LANTPHIBEX-61 was in planning. No major modifications in the established deployment program for BLTs is contemplated in the year ahead. USMC

★ ★ ★ ★

Hide and Seek

WHILE LEADING HIS PLATOON in a night exercise, a new 2d Lieutenant, recently joined to the FMF, was having difficulty locating his position.

Picking up his PRC-6, he called the company command post. . . . "This is the 3d Platoon—fire a flare where we should be" he requested.

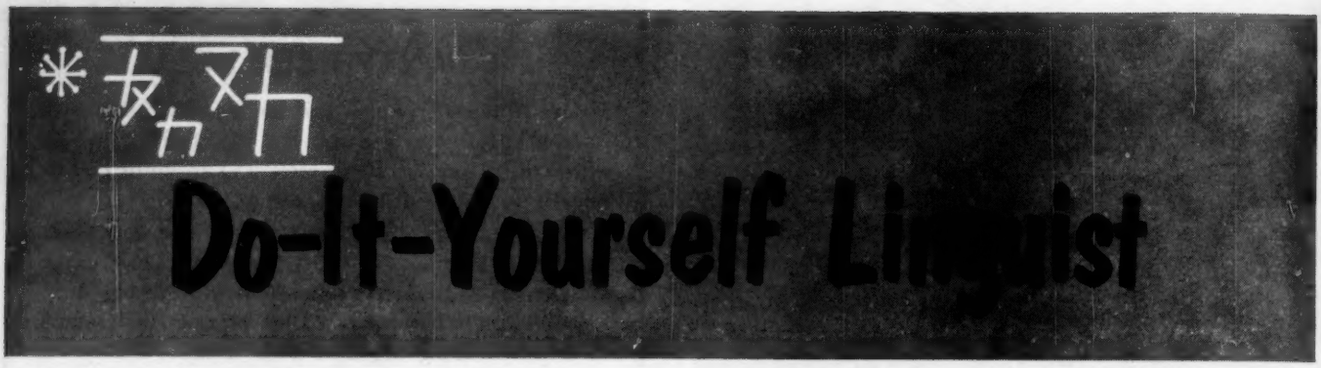
Moments after the flare died out the CP received the following message. . . . "OK—now fire a flare where you think we are!"

$15.00 to 1stLt R. M. Browne

Company Man

THE SIGN OVER THE CATHOLIC chaplain's door at a Marine Corps air facility is an eye-catcher: "Eternal Life Insurance Company. The man who works to beat hell."

$15.00 to Maj J. J. Kelly



By Choon C. Kim and Capt Dale C. Hawkins

MOST MARINES TRY TO LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE AT one time or another. Many of us, though, never progress beyond the "Mamasan-Papasan" stage. We start with determination to become fluent but soon find ourselves in a snarl of conjugation and adjective phrases. Most of us then decide we lack that vague something called "linguistic aptitude" or don't have enough education.

This simply isn't true. Any person with normal intelligence and determination can learn another language. The number of those who can't is so small that we needn't worry about it. Education does come into play but can even be a hindrance. Many of the best linguists never finished grade school. On the other hand, there are PhDs who find it difficult to learn languages.

The best way to learn another language is to use it full time in the country where it is spoken. The next best method is formal instruction. So much for the best methods. Only a few Marines have the opportunity to use them. The majority don't.

This article is intended to help the Marine who must go it alone. The tips that follow won't include all the answers, but they will provide some insight into practical language learning and point out the more common pitfalls.

Prerequisites: For the person of normal intelligence there is only one prerequisite for successful language study—a "can do" attitude.

The Formula: There is a formula for obtaining fluency in a foreign language. The Orientals have a word for it— (See above).

This can be translated into that well known Marine Corps word—*work. No matter how sugar-coated the pill, if we want to speak another language, we have to work at it.

Where to Start: Probably the best and easiest starting point is USAFI's "Spoken Language Series." These courses contain both records and phrase books. They give the student an opportunity to start speaking the language immediately.

Grammaritis: Use of the "speech first-grammar later" approach by starting with records will help avoid the biggest pitfall of the beginner, grammaritis. This trap catches more potential linguists than any other.

Most adults set out to learn languages with the so-called "grammatical approach." Although this method can be used, it isn't the best way. At first, the student should forget grammatical rules. They are better learned after he is actually speaking the language. The "speech first-grammar later" approach is now being adopted by many colleges.

USAFI vs. Commercial Record Courses: There are many commerical language records on the market. They do their job but are usually too expensive (about $60 for the better ones) and too limited.

Record companies are interested in low costs. Consequently, they sometimes cram too much onto too few records. USAFI issues more records per course, uses slower and easier to understand speech, and puts more space between phrases on the records. Not only that but USAFI courses are free. We pay only a small initial enrollment fee.

Using Language Records: In most record courses, the first disk is a recording of the basic sounds of the foreign language. Complete mastery of these sounds is essential we go further. If we don't pronounce correctly, anything we say will be gibberish.

To insure correct pronunication, we should try to obtain help with the basic sounds. This isn't as difficult as it sounds. With a little hunting we can find a native speaker of almost any major language at most Marine bases.

Both commerical and USAFI records follow the same pattern. They are designed to present a phrase which the student parrots. The phrase book contains the same phrases and short explanations of the grammar. The records speak and we repeat. Careful listening and many repetitions are required. We have to parrot a phrase many times to master it, but we are actually speaking the language.

With practice, memorization and correct pronunication become easier. At first progress is slow but speed soon picks up.

Parroting seems dull and mechanical but is the easiest and most natural method. As children, we learned to speak by parroting. Our parents didn't explain the difference between an adjective and an adverb. Yet we learned one of the most difficult languages of all—English. This method is best with adults as well as children.

There is a useful trick in using language records. After each phrase, lift the edge of the record slightly

Being glib in a foreign tongue these days is merely a matter of playing it by ear. The formula is pretty simple*

off the turntable. This will stop the record, hold the place, and provide time to repeat the phrase at leisure. It won't damage the disk or the turntable.

Texts and Phrase Books: After mastering the record course, we are ready to study the written language. Again USAFI provides courses by correspondence. The correspondence course is better than self-study since the course includes texts, work books, and supplements, all in one package. In addition, the correspondence instructor will catch mistakes before they are too deeply rooted. Also, the student will receive credit for the course. On the other hand, this can be achieved alone too.

If we don't study the spoken language first, a more basic introduction may be necessary. A phrase book can provide this introduction.

For a more systematic and complete study, a text is necessary. The variety of language texts on sale can be quite confusing. However, here are a few tips which can help in selecting a text:

First—A phrase book is helpful even with a text. Phrase books are useful for simple explanations, review, and comparison. However, they often oversimplify grammar.

Second—The student shouldn't be afraid of thick texts. Awesome as they seem, they are usually better for the beginner than the skinny, slick type. The bigger texts have more space for explanations and examples than the skimpy kind. We should check the number of examples given for each grammatical pattern. More examples mean a better chance to understand.

Third—Many languages use alphabets different from ours. These native alphabets and phonetic systems (Kana, Hangul, etc.) are better for the student than Romanization (our alphabet). Many texts are written only in Roman. This helps sell books but may not help the student. The best texts are written in both Roman and native systems. Of course, a few languages have no system or alphabet so the student has no choice but Romanization. But most do. In a majority of cases there are several different systems for Romanizing a language. None of these can come as close to representing the sounds of the language as its own system. These alphabets and phonetic systems were created for their languages. Ours wasn't.

Fourth—It pays to buy two or three different texts. If we must go it alone, there is no instructor to help

USAFI LANGUAGE COURSES

Here's up-to-date information on language courses offered through USAFI:

Spoken Language Courses—Practical, conversational courses with emphasis on verbal or spoken usage. Little or no reading material and no end-of-course tests. Student gets facility in the language within the limits of a 1,000 to 1,500-word vocabulary.

Each course contains two student's manuals, a guide manual and a set of double-faced, 12-inch, 78-rpm recordings. USAFI does not furnish phonographs.

Armed Forces personnel may enroll on an individual basis if their applications certify that they will be assisted by a native speaker or person competent in the language.

Here are the languages offered in the Spoken Language Courses:

French	Italian	Chinese
Spanish	Portugese	Turkish
German	Hungarian	Russian
Melanasian (Pidgin English)	Thai	Colloquial Dutch
Norwegian	Greek	Finnish
Burmese	Hindustani	Dutch
Danish	Iraqui Arabic	Japanese
Korean	Malay	Serbo-Croatian

Revised Spoken Language Courses

Prepared to develop elementary conversational skill. Can be covered in as little as 30 to 40 hours study time. Text and instructor's manual available but no recordings. French and German only.

Text and Phrase Books—USAFI offers reading courses in French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish at a level equivalent to the first two years of high school or the first year of college. These courses emphasize reading and grammar. Text and phrase books with course. If student has access to tape recorder USAFI will grade recorded language.

Spanish Language Area Kit—Designed to develop hearing skill and the ability to understand spoken Spanish and to provide practical cultural information. Includes workbooks and ten double-faced, 12-inch 78 rpm records.

Enrollment—Get enrollment blank (DD Form 305) from education officer or write USAFI, Madison 3, Wisconsin. No fee is charged for group study, elementary level or spoken language courses. The initial fee for enrollment in other courses is $5.00.

us when we can't understand an explanation in the text. By comparing the explanations in several texts, confusion can be cleared up.

Fifth—It is impossible to write a language text without using grammatical terms. Modern writers minimize their use but terms like gerund, adverb, and conditional phrase are inevitable. This means that we must have a basic knowledge of these terms to understand the grammar of any language. The problem is easily solved with a short English grammar text. Most exchanges sell excellent pocket editions.

Using Language Texts: After obtaining a text, the first thing we should do is *read the introduction.* Most of us have a tendency to turn immediately to Chapter 1 and wade in. Often this is a mistake since the author usually puts how-to-do-it instructions at the very beginning. We can save much wasted effort by studying and following these instructions carefully. This is particularly true of modern texts which are designed to be courses in themselves.

Speech Patterns: Most languages can be reduced to a couple of hundred patterns or formulas. Aside from a large vocabulary, if anything will speed up ability to communicate, it is the pattern method.

For example, let's take the English sentence, "This is a book." Simply by replacing the word "book", we can express the idea, "This is a . . ." for an infinite number of things.

If we know the pattern and vocabulary, we can express any idea. The pattern method isn't a cure-all. It won't insure polished language. However, it will enable us to speak and be understood.

Words vs. Phrases: The beginner should concentrate on patterns, sentences, and phrases rather than individual words. Learning to express whole ideas is better than trying to work with individual words.

Many expressions can not be directly translated from one language to another. If we try to learn words instead of whole expressions, we tend to speak English-Japanese, English-Korean, etc.—not the natural language. The result may be completely misunderstood. However, if we learn and use whole expressions, our speech and writing will be more native.

Flash Cards: One of the most useful tools in language study is the flash card. Since learning a language is largely a matter of rote memorization, such tools as flash cards can be great short-cuts.

A flash card is a small, pocket-size card. The word or expression is written on one side in English and in the foreign language on the other. If possible, there should be several sample sentences and translations on the card. We simply look at one side of the card and translate.

Although repeated writing helps memory, the time can be more effectively utilized with flash cards. Memorizing anythings depends upon repetition. If we want to memorize anything we must expose ourselves to it many times. Memory results more from the number of exposures than from the method.

The value of the flash card lies in the amount of time it takes to obtain enough exposures for memorization. With the flash card, we just look, recall and translate. If we use the writing method, we must take the time to write out the expression for each exposure.

Using Tape Recorders: A tape recorder can be of great value in language learning. It gives the student the advantage of hearing his own speech. Mistakes are easier to catch while listening to a recording than while speaking.

As with records, there is a trick to using a tape recorder. By splicing the ends of a length of tape together, we can make an endless belt. If we record the material to be memorized on the belt, it can be played over and over automatically. There must be a means to prevent tangling of the tape belt. This can be accomplished by running the belt around a lamp, vase, or similar object.

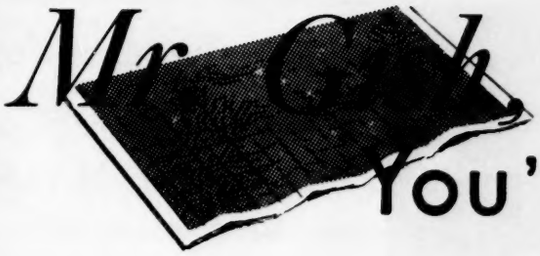
With this method, we can utilize time that otherwise couldn't be used for study. For example, the tape can be played while dressing or shaving. The machine need no tending and plays continuously.

Speak: The most important advice that can be given to the beginner is—*speak! speak! speak!.* At first, most of us are shy about speaking another language. We make mistakes but we must speak in order to learn. Fluency in a language can never be obtained unless we speak it at every opportunity.

Learning a language is within everyone's grasp. It is not a mysterious process limited to a gifted few. It doesn't require great learning or a high IQ. All that is required is a genuine desire to communicate. Even alone, it can be done. USMC

Mr Kim, a native of South Korea, is a foreign language instructor at the USA Language School, Presidio de Monterey, Monterey, Calif. He served his government from '41-49 in the following capacities: Director of the Korean Financial Association, and later as a Foreign Service Officer. From '36-'40, Mr Kim attended the Law School at Tokyo University, where he earned a Master of Law degree. He also received a BA and MA degree at the Universities of Portland ('49-'50) and Oregon ('50-'52) respectively. Leisure time is spent reading or listening to music.

Capt Hawkins studied languages at school and at home before he went to the US Army Language school at Monterey, Calif. At the school he discovered how many mistakes he had made in the past and he presents this article in the hope that it will help prevent other people from making those same mistakes. He came into the Service in 1950 and was commissioned in the Marine Corps through the NROTC program in 1954. He served with the Brigade in 1955, attended EOD school at Indian Head in 1957 and is now the S-2, 3d Bn, 9th Marines, 3d Mar Div.



You're The New S-2

By Maj W. J. Davis

"MR. GISH, YOU'RE THE NEW S-2!"

So says your Battalion Commander. And you liked him so much for the past six months. You had even hoped he thought you were his finest, hardest-charging rifle platoon leader.

You can hardly believe it! Can this be your reward for training the best platoon in the division?

"I know what you're thinking, Lieutenant," the Battalion Commander continues. "That's just why I picked you. The Corps, as never before, needs dedicated young men as its '2s.' It needs chargers like you who will go out and get the facts for platoon leaders like you."

"Sit down, Lieutenant. Here, have a cup of coffee and let's talk this over."

"I believe we can best hit the gist of intelligence work if we discuss five points:

(1) Why the '2' has always been important.
(2) Why he is getting even more important.
(3) The proper attitude toward intelligence work.
(4) Some practical tips on being a '2.'
(5) How it will affect your future.

"Remember back in Naval ROTC when you studied the 'Great Captains'—Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon. One trend showed through. Sure, they all knew their tactics. They knew the capabilities and limitations of all available weapons. They knew their subordinates, both leaders and men. But get this: they also knew their enemy—commanders, troops, tactics, and weapons. This is what separated the men from the boys in those days. It still does. It always will.

"Take the Civil War. The North suffered from consistently poor intelligence work. Her information—from Pinkerton's Detective Agency or the infantry unit's own scouts—was magnified again and again to report the opponent's power as at least twice what it really was.

"From the South's viewpoint, Robert E. Lee received better information from men like 'Stonewall' Jackson and his scouting cavalrymen.

"The other side of the coin is counter-intelligence. Did you know that for over six weeks after the main Allied landing at Normandy in WWII the Germans were still fooled? They thought this was a feint. They were waiting for the 'main landing' farther up the seacoast across the Straits of Dover. Great '2' work was the reason. It usually is when you're smart enough to use that fine principle of war—surprise.

"Now, how about today? Take a look at our exercises during the last two training quarters. Which LEX was the more realistic? Remember, we hit Kin Beach against light opposition here on Oki. Then we marched administratively through the local village, across the highway, and finally got tactical against the enemy around Kin Airfield. In contrast, down at Dingalan Bay in the Philippines, our RLT hit an Aggressor BLT from Stateside. They scrapped with us all over 50 square miles of rugged training area.

"Remember, good Aggressor work is one of the greatest field training motivators we have. As the S-2, Mr. Gish, you're automatically OinC, Aggressor Detail. You can help give us all better training. Work at intelligence as you did with your platoon. Stress the leadership side of staff functioning. The troops and their leaders won't be motivated for good '2' work unless they can see you really believe in it.

"I want you to work closely with our '3' and with the Regimental '2.' Follow the Staff Manual. Don't get all tangled up in tide charts and 'big picture' intelligence. Remember the 'little picture' too—the picture the rifleman and machinegunner need interpreted. And make *regular* staff visits to the rifle companies. Remember that rifle company COs have been out of Basic School quite a while. They'll appreciate *tactful* instruction on the latest and straightest in target acquisition and analysis. So will their officers, Staff NCOs, and troops.

"You should set up a brief training course at Battalion to train at least one man per rifle platoon. Try to remember the intelligence problems you had in the past six months. How would you have accepted this assistance? Right! As a pain in the neck. Now you see the problem. Be helpful, but avoid excessive staff supervision.

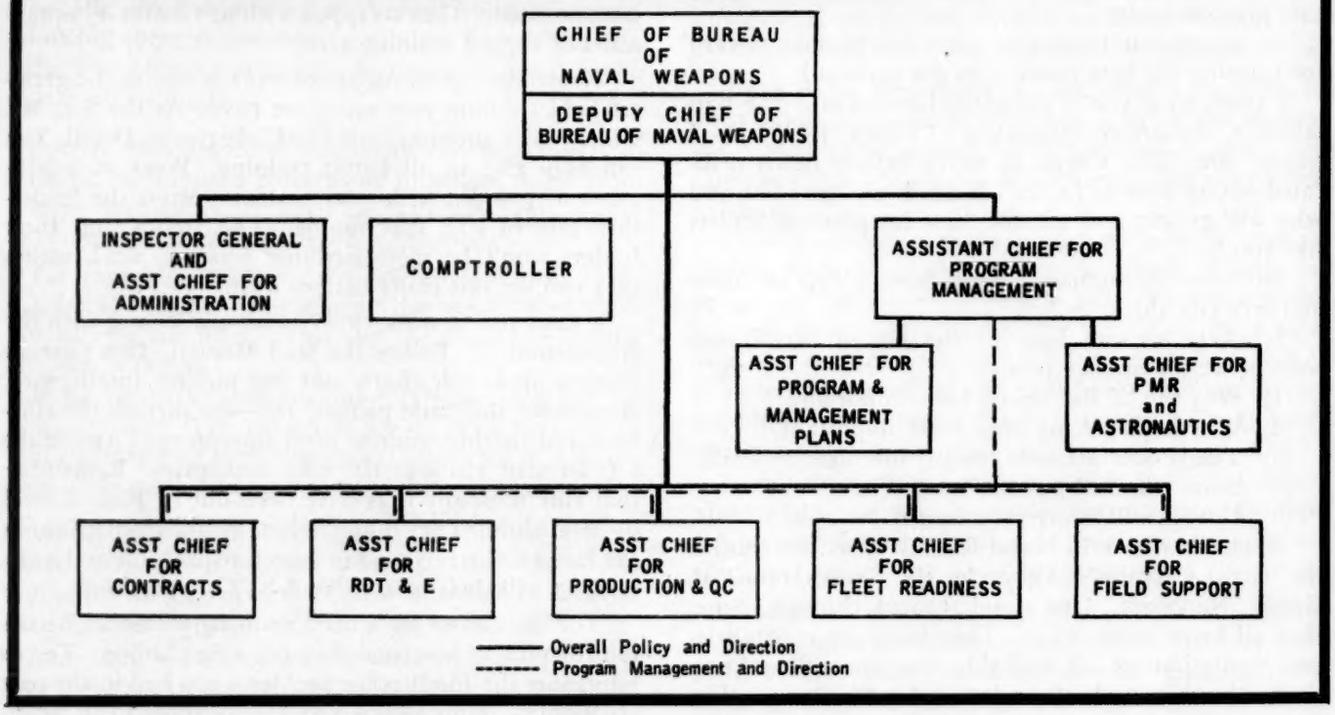
"Sure, light up a cigarette, Lieutenant. That's enough on nuts and bolts for now. The main thing is this: I don't want a walking encyclopedia of useless facts. I do want the same qualities you've shown me for the past six months. Primarily this is a matter of being motivated to do the job.

"Realize also that none of this will harm you professionally. It won't hurt your promotion chances. My own battalion commander at Chosin Reservoir in early Korea wears every individual award the Corps has for bravery. He's manning a desk in G-2 at HQMC right now. And if he were here, I think he'd cover the same points I've just gone over with you.

"Best of luck, Mr. Gish, and again let me congratulate you on being the new '2.' Just charge along like you did as a platoon leader. We'll keep our Marines well-informed, and they'll keep us well-informed.

"And remember this. I've got 'tokusan' platoon leaders but only one S-2 . . . YOU!" USMC

THIS IS BUWEPS


CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS
DEPUTY CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS
INSPECTOR GENERAL AND ASST CHIEF FOR ADMINISTRATION
COMPTROLLER
ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
ASST CHIEF FOR PROGRAM & MANAGEMENT PLANS
ASST CHIEF FOR PMR and ASTRONAUTICS
ASST CHIEF FOR CONTRACTS
ASST CHIEF FOR RDT & E
ASST CHIEF FOR PRODUCTION & QC
ASST CHIEF FOR FLEET READINESS
ASST CHIEF FOR FIELD SUPPORT
Overall Policy and Direction
Program Management and Direction

By LtCol Mark Jones

SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE BEEN MADE IN RECENT YEARS to determine how weapons development and procurement in the Navy could be improved. The latest was carried out under the chairmanship of former Secretary of the Navy William B. Franke when he was Under Secretary. One of the major changes he recommended was consolidation of the Bureau of Ordnance and the Bureau of Aeronautics. The principal objectives of the merger were:

- To reduce time required to get a fully developed, effective weapon delivered to combat forces after an operational requirement was expressed.
- To insure adequate and timely transition through the research and development phase into production and maintenance.
- To eliminate split responsibility between the Bureaus for weapons development.

Congressional legislation was obtained for this merger. The two Bureaus were consolidated into the Bureau of Naval Weapons on 1 December 1959.

The Marine Corps depends on the new Bureau for the development, procurement, support, and maintenance of aircraft, aircraft systems, and aviation ordnance. The same is true with respect to guided missiles.

Marine Corps air stations are funded and administered under BUWEPS Direction. Funding for the development and procurement of weapons for Marine Corps ground forces, on the other hand, is handled by the Corps itself. In an amphibious assault, however, Marine ground forces would depend heavily on naval guns, rockets, and anti-submarine weapons as well as aircraft and guided missiles. These, also, are the Bureau's responsibility.

Two methods of organizing personnel of BUWEPS were considered in pre-merger planning. In the old Bureaus, personnel were grouped by components or field of specialization. All radar engineers, for example, were assigned to one group, missile engineers to another. Eeach group worked simultaneously on several different weapons systems. This made it easier for engineers to

Here's a capsule run-down on the year-old Bureau of Naval Weapons and how it grew. The Marine Corps depends on this new agency to develop and procure its aircraft and missiles

transfer knowledge from one system to another.

The second method considered was to assign engineers from each field of specialization to one particular system. This was done in the Polaris program. Under this setup, each engineer answers directly to a senior for performance in his area. His responsibility extends through all phases for inception to obsolescence. This system provides a positive assignment of authority and responsibility. The merger planning group concluded, however, that more engineers would be required under such a grouping. Accordingly, the component grouping of the old Bureaus was retained. Some system type control is provided for, however, by assigning component groups to officers responsible for similar weapons systems.

A BUWEPS organizational chart is shown on page 56. The Bureau includes four major operating groups, headed by Ass't Chiefs of admiral rank, plus servicing groups. Figure 1 shows that while primary responsibility for a specific function is assigned to an Ass't Chief, there is actually considerable overlap.

An Ass't Chief for Program Management is charged with the planning and executive direction of the Bureau. The number of personnel reporting directly to the Chief has been kept to a minimum to permit him to concentrate on broad policy considerations.

The Ass't Chief for Program Management acts for the Chief in formulating plans and directing the accomplishment of programs for development, procurement, and maintenance. He determines what is to be done, and when, within policy guidelines set down by the Chief. The operating divisions, under the other Ass't Chiefs, determine how the job is to be done—and do it.

The Ass't Chief for RDT&E plans the accomplishment and supervises the research, test, and evaluation necessary to meet the requirements of CNO. He exercises management control over 32 field activities which support RDT&E work. Personnel responsible for developing similar type components are grouped together but are placed under an officer responsible for the over-all system development as shown in Figure 2. An Aircraft Officer, for example, is in charge of developing aircraft and their component. However, guided missile and interceptor fire control development groups are under a Missile Officer. This presents a real working level coordination problem—how to marry a guided missile to an aircraft.

The material functions of the new Bureau are divided in such a way as to give maximum support to the operating forces. The Ass't Chief for Fleet Readiness is responsible for formulating maintenance policies and accomplishing BUWEPS maintenance work. He manages 64 shore activities which support Bureau maintenance. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts handles the inventory and supply operation for the bulk of the Bureau's materials. The Fleet Readiness Group, however, is responsible for inventory management of 16,000 items valued at $6.6 billion dollars.

The Ass't Chief for Field Support is responsible for providing common services such as station support equipment for over 300 BUWEPS field activities. Utilities, upkeep, and vehicles are in this category. The plant account of these shore stations is over $4.6 billion dollars and approximately 206,000 personnel are employed there.

The Ass't Chief for Field Support manages air stations, but the Ass't Chiefs most directly concerned manage the Bureau's other shore stations. Placing Fleet Readiness and Field Support at a high level in the BUWEPS organization helps provide more emphasis in these areas. The way procurement is carried out, under an Ass't Chief for Production and Quality Control, is similar to the system used in the old Bureau.

How well has the new Bureau met the objectives of the merger? While it is too early to draw final conclusions, there are some definite indications.

An organization exists to guide the efforts of its people toward established goals. The actual measure of accomplishment depends on the qualifications of the workers, how well they are motivated to produce, and whether their labors combine to an effective end. Except for military rotation, BUWEPS personnel are the same as those who comprised the old Bureaus. Most are assigned to the same jobs they had before.

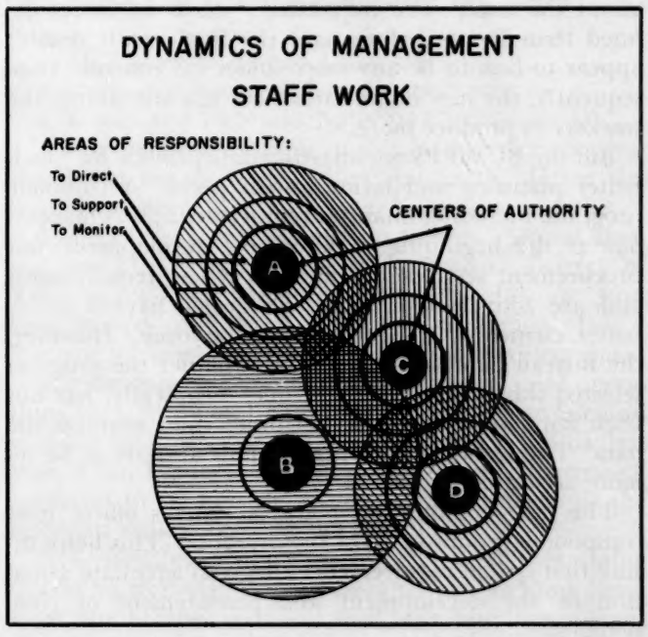


Figure 1

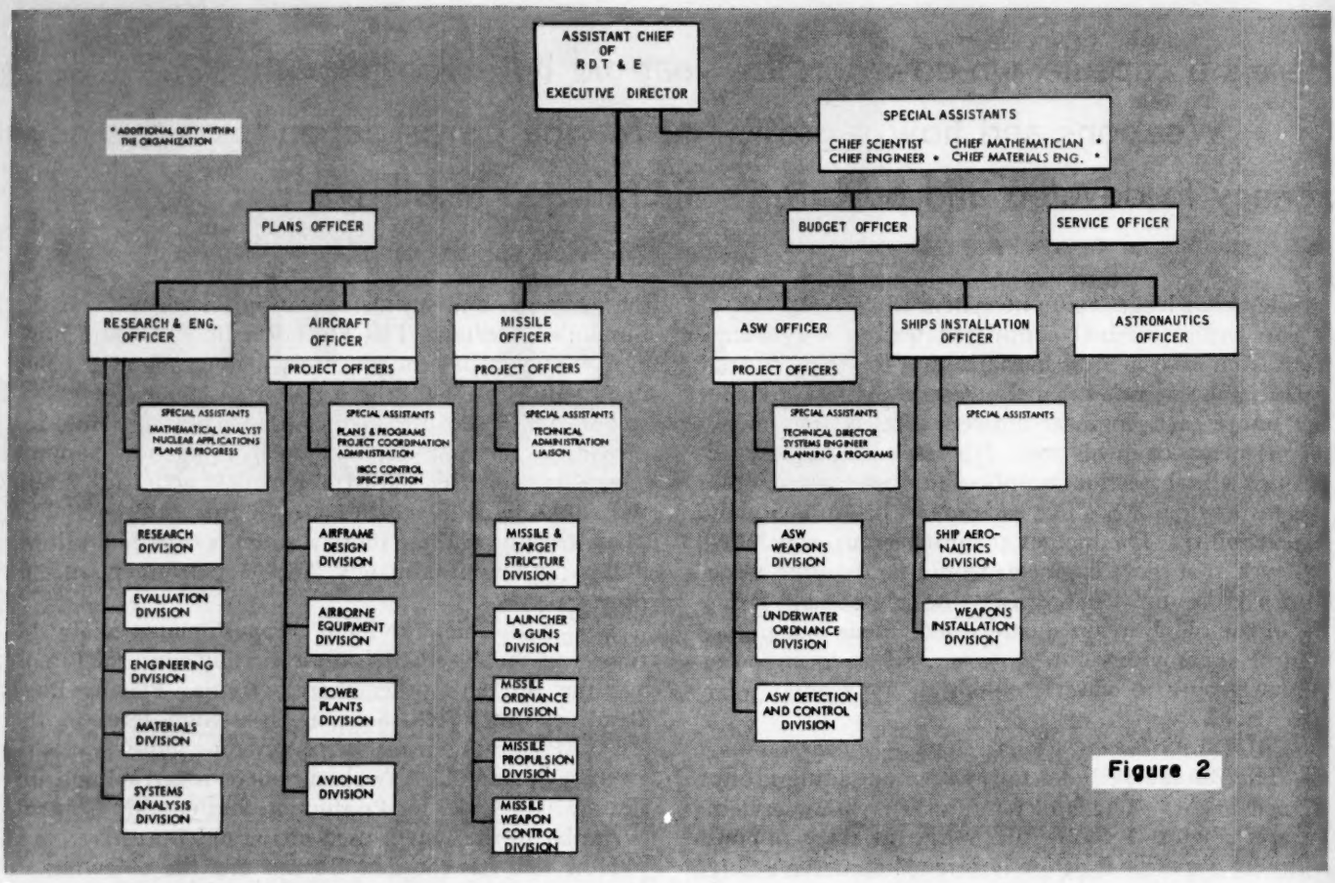


Figure 2

A tremendous amount of effort was consumed in the old Bureaus in coordinating and overcoming internal inertia. Too many people had veto power but not enough authority to get the job done. Some of the working level coordination difficulties have been overcome in the new organization by consolidating similar functions under one manager. More echelons of command have been added, however. The time an engineer must spend in explaining and justifying has come out about the same. The individual's job is no better defined than it was before, and the final result doesn't appear to him to be any more under his control. Consequently, the new organization has not stimulated the workers to produce more.

But the BUWEPS organization does provide for much better planning and follow-up on plans. A complete program, including financial requirements, was mapped out at the beginning. Component development and procurement are closely related to system requirements and are actively monitored. Programs have a much better chance of being completed on time. However, the Bureau's ability to determine whether the program selected was actually the best one, technically, has not been improved. The same personnel must evaluate the data. The technical information flow appears to be no more accurate.

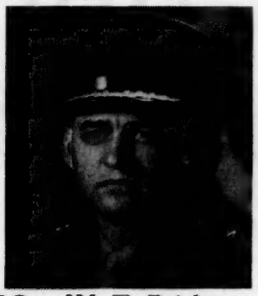
The new organization places a systems officer over component groups in all of the divisions. This helps insure that system requirements are given adequate attention in the development and procurement of components.

The Bureau of Ships is still responsible for major elements in many of the Bureau's systems. These include ground radar and communications. The problems of properly coordinating the technical, timing, and funding requirements for systems under the cognizance of different activities is a very difficult and a precarious operation.

What it all boils down to is this: The Marine Corps probably will see some improvement in weapons development and procurement from BUWEPS after an initial setback stemming from the reorganization itself. The measure of improvement, however, will not be large. Only the third of the three original objectives (elimination of divided responsibilities between the old Bureaus) has been fully achieved. USMC

LtCol Jones, Project Officer in charge of development of the "Eagle" missile system, was commissioned under the Nav Cad program, March '43. In '52 he was a pilot, and MaintOff, VMF-311, Korea. His service has been varied, starting as a PBJ pilot, WWII, and including tours as S-2, MAG-33, '46, Head Fighter Fire Control Development BuAer, '53-'56, and CO, VMF-114, '58-'59. Enjoying hiking and tennis, he has found time to earn a MA in Aeronautical Engineering, MIT, '52. A graduate of Okla Univ, he holds four air medals.

From the Director



MARINE CORPS RESERVE

BGen W. T. Fairbourn

"Teamwork," says Webster, is "work done by a team."

THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE HAS COME TO DEPEND on teamwork to a great extent, particularly when our organized units conduct extended field exercises. In dozens of instances, these exercises would have been virtually impossible without the welcome contributions of time, effort and personnel from other services, who have made teamwork a byword.

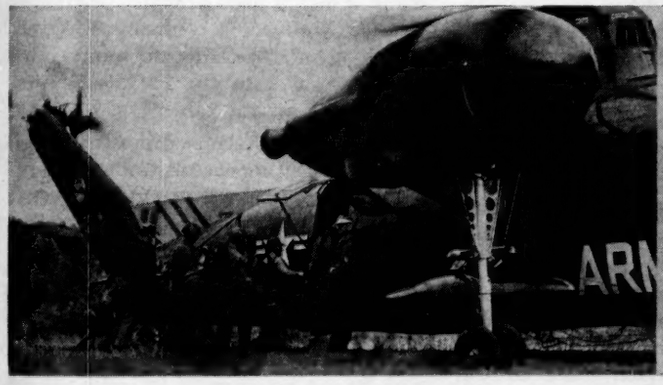
A recent example took place during "Operation Falling Leaf" at Louisville, Ky. Four Marine Corps Reserve rifle companies taking part were supported by a heterogeneous group from the Coast Guard, Naval Reserve, Air National Guard and Regular Army. The latter provided helicopters for tactical and logistic missions; Naval Reservists operated a Coast Guard PCS; and the Air Guard supplied close air cover. Operation was an outstanding success, largely as a result of this excellent assistance.

This cooperation from other services has greatly increased since the Marine Corps Reserve initiated multiple drills on a general scale. Since that time, more and more units have scheduled combined field problems over weekends. In order to achieve the desired results, Planners have gone out with requests to nearby other-service bases (if they're lucky enough to have one in the vicinity) for aid. The response has been heartening.

Not only do troops from other services lend a hand in combined exercises, but they also come through with valuable instruction. Witness the recent weekend drill for 3rd Rifle Company, USMCR, Nashville, Tenn., which featured a course in survival techniques—complete with rabbit and turtle stew—presented by members of the 101st Airborne Division Recondo Company from Fort Campbell, Ky.

When three mid-western Marine units—101st Rifle Company of Topeka; 73rd Rifle Company of Wichita, Kansas; and 86th Rifle Company of Lincoln, Nebr.—held a joint field exercise at Ft. Riley, Kans., other services gave this support.

- Army—training area, helicopters, communications support, medical equipment and motor transport.



Army helicopters lift Marine reservists . . .

. . . Coast Guard lands them over the beach

- Air Force—buses and a wrecker.
- Navy—Corpsmen and two station wagons.
- Kansas and Nebraska National Guard—trucks.

A long-standing example of this inter-service cooperation is the use of Army artillery ranges by Marine Reserve cannoneers.

Case in point: 1st 155mm Gun Battery (SP) of Denver uses Ft. Carson; 5th 155mm Howitzer Battery of Reading, Pa., uses Indiantown Gap; 4th 155mm Howitzer Battery of Raleigh, N.C., uses Ft. Bragg. Just a few, not all, cases of Army support of our artillery units.

Marine reservists also have taken part in joint operations with Army and National Guard troops. Such an exercise took place at Huntington, West Virginia last year, when the local Guard, in the role of "partisans," managed to confuse the issue for some time until the reservists took control of the situation.

It is readily apparent that such excellent training would be well-nigh impossible without a helping hand from our brother services. And it is equally apparent that "teamwork" has become a well-defined part of our reservists' vocabularies.

OBSERVATION POST

This department is for new, constructive ideas. They may be controversial; they must be short. Payment at regular rates on publication.

Prospects for a "Multi-Purpose FO" Today

By Capt K. G. Patterson

IN READING SSGT DAVIS'S ARTICLE on a multi-purpose FO (OBSERVATION POST: Nov '60), I was pleased to see in print a genuine conviction incorporating many original if controversial thoughts along with an invitation to take up the cudgel in open forum. This in my estimation should be the heart of our professional magazine, a platform for debate on original patterns and not merely a weary redrafting of existing professional documents.

Underlining SSgt Davis's basic theme that a really versatile forward observer is essential, I will however take issue with several of his findings:

A "multi-purpose forward observer" controlling air, naval gunfire, artillery and infantry mortars by means of existing man-packed radios, organic to this forward observer and his team, would not be entirely feasible. It is considered possible that C/S type artillery, assigned a D/S mision or in a status of attachment, might be equipped with infantry FM radios (AN/PRC-10s) and fired over the infantry battalion FD frequencies. Thus, the "multi-purpose forward observer" could adequately control at least two of the indirect fire systems (infantry mortars and close support artillery). The bulkiness of todays UHF and HF equipment, employed in the direction and control of naval gunfire and air would seriously reduce the maneuverability of such a team not to mention the ill effects of additional personnel upon such a unit. The specialist nature of the FAC is such that this "multi-purpose FO" would have to have truly extensive training.

One Alternative

In all fairness, an alternate possibility would allow the "multi-purpose FO" to communicate via FM equipment to a central FDC section (Infantry Battalion FDC/FSCC) where a relay would take place for his fire requests and subsequent corrections. This alternative is deemed unwise in as much as it creates too crucial a communication and control nerve center which if ineffective for any of several reasons stymies fire control means for weapons systems not employing FM equipment. Additionally, it creates an undesirable time lag between the "hill" and the "tubes" by imposing a "relay point," however efficient.

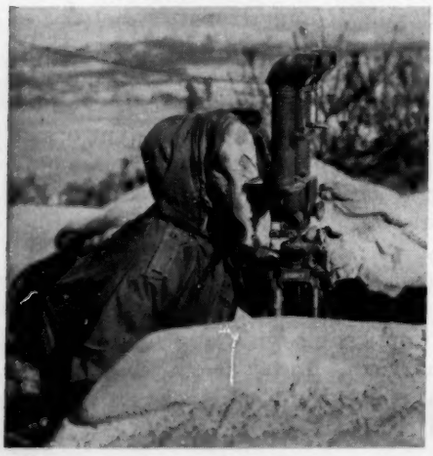
In conclusion, except for the possible cross netting of the C/S artillery forward observer and the infantry mortar observers, any additional combination is undesirable. The goal of true flexibility at the OP is a laudable one and if the desire in combining the forward observers is to create an observer with maximum capability for control of all means available then we are in luck for the facts demonstrate that this alternate capability already exists. The fire control nets functioning now within the infantry battalion are monitored in the infantry battalion FSCC. The FSCC can be reached directly or by relay (fire control or infantry tactical nets) by the FO seeking to adjust the fires of means other than his own. Here the FSC can determine the need and assign another arm whose liaison officer can then relay for the FO concerned. The FO be he infantry mortar, C/S artillery, NGF or AIR can likewise communicate laterally with adjacent weapons system's FO teams if he has been properly positioned in the vicinity of a company TAC net means. Here basically the same relay procedure as with the FSCC will produce "steel on the target."

Unfortunately the real motive to collectivize sometimes seems to be based on a disdain for a "sea of antennas" that surrounds the company commander. However, a glance at the expanse of the zone of operation which the company will encounter in the mid range period, lets us know that the "Skipper" will need every available radio and pair of eyes he can lay claim to in order to give him the observation and surveillance means he must have. Advantageous positioning of all his available FO types throughout his area will in part help achieve this end and will also check the "sea" considerably. Cutting down the number of FO's by creating a "super FO" will not do the job nor will the addition of several of these "super FO's" to the company achieve this end in a desirable manner for the reasons stated above. Additionally, the existence of multiple FC nets may well increase the Company's prospects for successful communications laterally and with the rear.

First let us employ fully what we already have before creating, without extensive testing, a unit that "might work."

USMC

K/4/11
CamPen, Calif



The "multi-purpose FO" could adequately control two of the indirect fire systems—infantry mortars and close support artillery.

Let's Put AOs to Work

By 1stLt W. B. Clark

AIR OBSERVERS, FLYING EYES AND ears of ground intelligence and FSCC sections are one of the least understood groups in the Marine amphibious force.

The AO and his better half, the VMO "can do" pilot, combine to make the the most effective reconnaissance, artillery and general utility team that the S-2 has at his finger tips.

Through better cooperation and coordination ground units and air observers could become better trained and more effective. In the fast moving situations for which the Corps is currently training, air observation is even more important than ever.

Communications in these rapidly changing situations will be a must but as all company commanders know they will be limited and at times non-available. In this area "the back seat boys" can easily keep company COs abreast of both friendly and enemy situations through the use of message drops and pick ups. These messages would be delivered accurately and speedily and in this service alone AO teams prove indispensible.

When maps prove inaccurate and of no value a transmission to an "on station" AO can bring an overlay correction of an important road network or an objective area. Corrected overlays could be delivered rapidly, hold greater accuracy.

When long convoys are necessary the air observer can assist convoy control with advance reports of road congestions, enemy activity and the rate of advance of the convoy.

During exercises with camouflage training the AO armed with the K-20 camera can take clear and accurate photos of positions and command posts and evaluate camouflage.

In areas where the ground has little or no relief the AO is very valuable as an artillery spotter and a strike air craft controller.

Finally and most important the air observer is the best means of obtaining enemy positions, movements and general situations.

Today's air observer must be an officer who can pass a rigid physical test and be flight adapted. In addition he must volunteer and be accepted by a board. Upon acceptance to the school he must successfully complete a nine week course and during this period log one hundred hours flight time. After this he is entitled to wear the wings and is considered a trained reconnaissance and artillery spotter.

In far too many cases this school training must suffice for the rest of his career and many air observers currently on orders are never called upon to use many of the skills learned in school. Because of this they should be incorporated into training schedules as instructors in observation classes and they, along with all types of outfits, should regularly participate in field problems employing air observers.

The AO is only valuable or useful if the unit to which he is attached employs him. Why not use him for the work which proved so valuable during WWII and in Korea instead of letting a valuable asset to the general readiness of the Corps lie fallow? USMC

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OBSERVATION POST CONTINUED

Fighting With Words

By SSgt R. E. May

AT LAST A MENTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL warfare appears in the GAZETTE (*Observation Post*, Nov '60). Lt Fleming deserves kudos for pushing Marine Corps action in this increasingly important military area.

The lieutenant's thesis proposes setting up teams of specialists for tactical psychological warfare. To those unacquainted with psychowarfare operations this seems valid. After all, most Marines are familiar with "2" sections, "3" sections and ABC sections. Why not a psychological warfare section or team?

One sees specialists working intensely. On what? Nowhere do we find what their specific tasks are. What is the end result of their efforts? Information is obtained, but for what purpose? Lt Fleming mentions the vague challenge to "combat the effectiveness of enemy propaganda." How? What size should the teams be? Will they be augmented by civilian specialists?

Psychological warfare operations can't be organized on a catch-as-catch-can basis. The Army, which at the present time allots an entire company (Loudspeaker and Leaflet Company) for tactical psychowarfare operations, has no comparable unit at division level. At Army divisional level one officer, a captain, is assigned additional duties as psychological warfare officer. The L&L company operates at field army level and the only personnel they have operating with a division are the assigned loudspeaker teams. The Marine Corps had a loudspeaker team in operation during the Korean conflict so there is a modicum of experience in this area.

What are the problems concerning personnel? It would be fairly easy to assemble trained journalists, photographers, reproduction men, ordnance technicians, etc. Equipment, including semi-trailers for presses, offset printing materials. photolithographic gear is available. The crux, however, is your "key" personnel. I include the propagandist, psychological warfare analyst, propaganda leaflet writer and psychological warfare intelligence analyst. This group must not only be experts in their particular specialties but must also be thoroughly grounded in the political, economic, sociological and military structure of the country or area they are working in. Your ideal propagandist should have a background in psychology, cultural anthropology, sociology, political science, economics, creative writing, oratory and statistics. He must understand what makes people behave the way they do.

Tactical psychological warfare has immediate short-range objectives. Quoting an Army source: "The tactical mission is often an immediate short range one, in which propaganda is addressed to a specific enemy combat group, whose members are to be persuaded to perform a specific action. Such propaganda is planned to affect the combat situation relatively soon. Most loudspeaker missions are examples of such tactical operations."

Let's see if we can't summarize our problem. It's evident that if the Marine Corps plans psychological warfare operations it will be on the tactical level.

Loudspeaker teams under the control of local commanders seem the logical choice.

Leaflet operations involve a tremendous amount of equipment, personnel and time not usually at the disposal of a fast-hitting Marine "packaged" combat team.

Loudspeakers can be truck or tank-mounted and in fluid situations are able to "go with the troops."

Marines and gear are available with the exception of aforementioned "key" specialists. It must be emphasized that a trained informational services man/TV radio man is not a qualified writer for loudspeaker or leaflet operations any more than an intelligence expert is a qualified psychological warfare intelligence analyst.

These specialists should have as a bare minimum, academic backgrounds in the social sciences plus a thorough working knowledge of the enemy's language. They should know not only the formal language but current idioms and dialects. Finally they should be thoroughly schooled in psychological warfare techniques.

The battle for men's minds never ends. It used to be an axiom in military texts that the control of strategic areas was all-important. Today control of men's minds assumes equal importance.

Are we prepared in the Marine Corps to commence psychological warfare operations *now*? How long would it take to place trained loudspeaker teams in the field with specialists backing them up? The motivation is here. Lt Fleming's letter is evidence of this.

There are Marines, no doubt, like myself intensely interested in psychological warfare and with necessary backgrounds. Perhaps Lt Fleming's plea for, "A little awareness of the problems facing us and a little motivation to provide means and plans to solve these problems" plus my few comments might prove of value.

US MC

MCRS
South Charleston, W. Va.

Leaflet operations are costly, involve equipment, Marines, and time usually not at disposal of fast-moving combat team.

Loudspeakers are practical, can be truck or tank mounted, and in fluid situations can move with the troops.

Gift Giving Has Got to Go

By Maj W. K. Rockey, USMC

RECENTLY I WAS APPROACHED WITH the old, familiar words, "We're collecting money for a going-away gift for the CO." My immediate answer: "No!" It has always been no, and will always be no, for the following reasons:

- The practice is specifically forbidden by Navy Regulations, Article 1258.
- The giving of gifts by subordinates to superiors smacks of apple-polishing. It taints the donators with servility and the beneficiary with extortion.
- In the mind of the receiving superior, the size (cost) of the gift indicates his subordinates' opinion of his ability. The collecting subordinate knows this. The Executive Officer or second-in-line knows this. Both fret prodigiously if enough money isn't collected for a "nice" (expensive) gift. A gift presented under these conditions actually means nothing.
- Coercion exists for subordinates because the collection effort has at least the approval of the ExO or second-in-line. Subordinates who know the practice is against regulations may nevertheless contribute under this suasion.

In summary, this practice is a violation of orders; it subtly erodes the integrity of all participants; it may have little true meaning, and is an off-shoot of "yes-ism."

There are ways for subordinates to indicate their honest respect and/or affection for a departing superior without compromising integrity. One way is to designate a regularly scheduled mess night, or any other social function, as being in the honor of the departing senior. If the subordinates genuinely regret his departure the senior will know it. He'll have a gift that is hard to beat and will never wear out—the memory of an evening spent with real shipmates.

Another example: Capt Charles G. Cooper was given a send-off second to none when he relinquished command of his AT Company in the First Brigade. One of his NCO's, using a pretext, got him to the parade ground. There he found his entire company drawn up in parade formation under the command of the company SNCO's. Even the Brigade band had been "obtained" for the event. Capt Cooper's going-away present, a surprise SNCO parade in his honor, was worth more than a storeful of tea services and desk sets!

Very few Marines will ever have a send-off to match Capt Cooper's, and not all of us are with units which have mess nights. Nevertheless, there can never be an excuse for the practice of gift-giving in the Corps. USMC

MB, Annapolis

More On Bullpup

By WO William E. Lisenby

LTCOL DALBY'S STATEMENT, (OBSERVATION POST: Jan '61), that he doesn't believe that we know all about Bullpup's capabilities is perfectly true. I know that very few pilots I have talked to do.

Everybody seems to think that a 250-pound bomb won't do much damage. It won't, dive bombed into a rice paddy 100 feet off target. But take that same bomb, boost its speed up to the speed of Bullpup, add a good pilot's CEP of 30 feet, and brother you have a weapon that will make any of our ground ordnance look sick.

I can't release any figures or data on what I have seen this warhead do, but believe me, gentlemen, if a pilot can get this little monster on target, it will take care of any armor that can be mobilized and some that can't.

Too many pilots and economy-minded individuals can't seem to get it in their heads that even though Bullpup is an expensive weapon, it will save money in the long run by eliminating a good percentage of those misses that were caused by—You name it pilot, I've heard all the alibis that can be invented.

Pilots shouldn't run this missile down too much. After all, it was designed to justify their existence. Those little weird black boxes have already proved that they can do with ease that which is impossible for human beings.

Note to pilots: Better not put the pressure on the designers, boys, or else you might be out on the line with me humping your replacement on the launching pad. USMC

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BASEPLATE

Mc GURK

Old Granite Puss has the needle out for his company commanders. Only Bravo Company is immune. For the price of a brew, Base Plate and friends learn a valuable lesson

"IT'S THOSE NEW CHARACTERS I'VE GOT," TEX O'REILLY growled. "Been in the Corps less than a year and three of them have page twelves that read like a police blotter in Hoboken."

This was one of those kookie meetings of the "Ale and Quail Club." A real foggy one, for fair! We had all been chewed out by our respective skippers and the gloom was deep purple. So bad it was, in fact, that Bertram-the-bar-keep for once voluntarily stirred himself from behind the bar and brought us another round of coldies.

"About the same with me," Dusty agreed, "although I must admit five of the newer men are the finest I've ever seen. I just don't understand it!"

Our problem centered on the fact that "Old Granite Puss" had been really leaning hard on the Company Commanders. He was unhappy about the disciplinary rate in the battalion as well as other shortcomings here and there. Naturally the harder he leaned, the tighter did the Company Commanders turn the screws on us.

"You know, Bravo Company is about the only outfit that seems to be pleasing the 'Old Man'," Tex said thoughfully. "Base Plate, you know Bill Fisher, and there he sits. How's to ask him to join us and we'll interrogate him."

When Bill had been furnished a brew and cut in on our problem, he nodded his head and gave forth as follows:

"I know what you mean and when I tell you the answer you'll kick yourself because it's so obvious. When Capt Watson took over Bravo five months ago, he got us all together and gave us the facts of life. He had just come from P.I. so when he told us how physically fit, well disciplined, and highly motivated the graduate recruits were when they left there, we thought he was just blowing his own horn. In fact, I even had the temerity to point out that although this must be true if he said so, it was only a false veneer that wore off within three months under the strain of FMF duty.

"Well, the Skipper said he too used to feel that way but no longer! He pointed out that these young champions are only basic Marines and that they look up to every man with more time in service. In short, they are very impressionable.

"His next point made us see the light.

"Most platoons, he maintained have three or four self styled salty characters. These are the people that are the first to buddy up to the new guys. I guess this is because the older members of the platoon know they are trouble makers and stay clear. These are the people that keep needling and kidding the new men about acting like a boot. 'Don't be a dope,' they'll say, 'you're out of boot camp. You don't have to salute. Let's stay away an extra day,' and so forth. They have such lousy records themselves, they make a profession of dragging anyone they can down to their level!

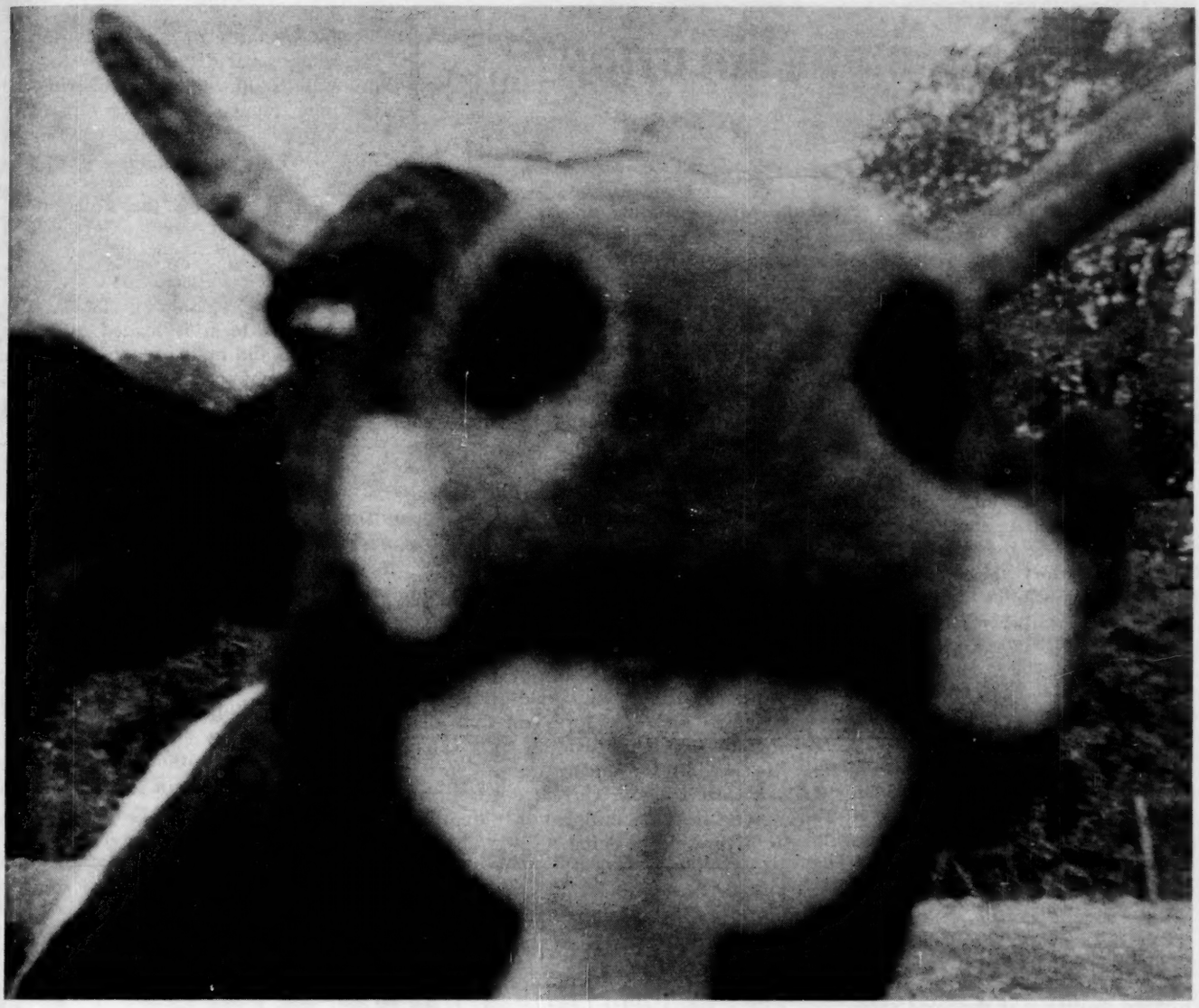
"So that's the story, gents," Bill said as he pushed back his chair and started to leave.

"Just do like my skipper told us to do. Identify your professional bums, let them know you'll murder them if they so much as go on a liberty with a new man and warn every new group that joins you to stay away from them.

"And, of equal importance, get off your fan tails and salvage these poor lost souls because they *are* salvageable, you know. It's just that the first platoon *they* joined had some professional bums who got hold of them."

"Yeah!" Dusty observed drily, "and they were *had* because their first platoon leader didn't understand his problem."

Me Read The GAZETTE?



... Naw, I'm no leader ... I'm just one of the herd.

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THE SCHOOL SOLUTION

(Answers to questions on page 16)

Note: References designated as TIP (Tentative Instructional Precis), SM (Supplementary Material), and MCS (Marine Corps Schools Publication) are manuals written by the staff of Marine Corps Educational Center as texts for MCEC schools.

BASIC

1 c. Reference: SM-87B (1960), paragraph 20c. After completing his inventory, a relieving responsible officer should sign all original custody records held by the supply officer. These are prepared by the supply officer and not the responsible officer. In addition, he will prepare and forward to the commanding officer a statement certifying the inventory (answer c). A statement of responsibility is used when he assumes responsibility subject to later inventory.

2 a and d. Reference: MCS 2-12, "Medical Service in Modern Amphibious Operations" (1959), Appendix A, paragraph 1, subparagraph 2. The usual positions for the company aid men with a rifle platoon in an attack situation are with the platoon commander and the platoon guide. The corpsman with the platoon guide may be in voice contact or "word relay distance" with the senior corpsman at rifle company level. This allows the latter to move up at once for consultation or to lend assistance if the need arises.

3 c. Reference: SM-90, "Marine Corps Aviation" (1960), paragraph 13c. The composite reconnaissance squadron may be placed in a group for logistic and administrative reasons, or it can operate directly under the wing. The air support missions performed by the squadron are, however, assigned by the landing force aviation commander in order to best satisfy the reconnaissance requirements of the landing force.

JUNIOR

4 (a, b and c) Reference: LFM-3, paragraph 606c. (d) is the only incorrect answer as this type of reconnaissance is done by fighter or attack type aircraft and usually integrated with armed reconnaissance and interdiction missions. The visual acuity limitations are particularly applicable to pilots of fighter and attack type aircraft.

5 (b) Reference: LFM 00 (Tentative), paragraph 735a (4). The landing force commander establishes air control facilities ashore that parallel those of the amphibious task force commander. As these ashore control facilities are completed, and upon recommendation of the landing force commander, the amphibious task force commander may pass the responsibility for control of air operations to the landing force commander ashore.

6 (a and c) Reference: LFM-3, paragraph 706c (6). (a) is correct in that the massing of armor to the rear would indicate the preparation for exploiting atomic fires. (b) has no bearing on the exploitation of a nuclear weapons strike, but would indicate a defensive measure. (c) is correct in that it indicates the providing of a safety distance for the enemy troops. (d) is not correct as our current doctrine recognizes weapons disposed of in depth as an indication of defense.

7 (c) Reference: TIP (AVN)3, paragraph 20. The location of the bombline is determined by the appropriate troop commander. During the planning phase, bomblines are established to assist in the coordination and control of close air support. The location of the bomblines are reassessed and relocated as often as the situation requires.

8 (a) Reference: LFM 00 (Tentative), paragraph 1230c. The embarkation team is loaded aboard a single ship and must prepare a plan for the loading of that ship. The other alternatives listed are merely composed of several embarkation teams.

SENIOR

9 (b) Reference: MCS 1-6, paragraph 208. The Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 gives to the commander of a unified combatant command full operational control over all service components assigned to him. However, the parent services are charged with administrative control of their components and the component commanders are authorized to deal directly with their parent services on such matters as personnel, administration, training, tactical doctrine, etc.

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TOOLS, TACTICS, TECHNIQUES

Looking Ahead

Troop Tests: Small Unit Ideas

FMF test reports for Phase I (Combat Units) stack two feet high. MCLFDC, under forced draft, is digesting that stack, has a 31 Mar deadline to submit proposed T/O and TE to HQMC. Meanwhile, FMF continues Phase II Tests (Combat Support & Intelligence), will include them in spring and summer maneuvers.

It's too early for an analysis. But one aim of the program was to get new ideas. That's been done, although few of the ideas match exactly. Here are some of those submitted:

M14 rifle—General agreement. Replace BAR with M14 (mod); replace M1 with M14. Keep four-man fire team.

M60 machine gun—All agree: use a four-man MG team; MGs needed in Rifle Co Wpns Plat (either 3 or 6). 1stMarDiv also wants one MG team (with bipod only) to replace a fire team in the rifle squad. M60 impressed testers with its accuracy when fired from hip. As result, 1stMarDiv questioned need to give gunner a pistol.

Grenade launcher, XM-79—Testers liked MCLFDC solution: add LCpl Grenadier to Rifle Squad. 1stMar Div also wants Rifle and Asslt Squad Leaders to carry this new squad area weapon.

Light Assault Weapon (LAW), XM-72 (See page 68) –General agreement that all hands should train with the new assault and AT weapon, extras should be carried on Mechanical Mules. Normally issued one per fire team. 2dMar felt LAW could also replace 3.5" RL in Asslt Squads.

81mm mortar—No recommendation to make this organic to rifle companies (after seeing XM-79). Strong support as Bn-level weapon.

107mm mortar (Howtar)—"Far superior" to 4.2" mortar, M30, but inferior to 105mm howitzer. 1stMar Div wants it to replace 81mm mortar at InfBn level. Other recommendations: a battery per InfRegt, an "extra" battalion in ArtyRegt.

Redeye—This revolutionary, man-portable AA weapon met all tests best when controlled by TACP communications from FSCC. This led to a desire for four Forward Air Control Teams.

Marine vs Mule—How about the aim of a 35-lb commat load per Marine? 4th Marines, testing w/o Mules, had to put 53.4 lbs on the rifleman, 86.9 on the Asst machine gunner. 1stMarDiv cut average load to 37 lbs, using seven Mechanical Mules per Rifle Co. (Lightest load: PlatSgt at 29.4; heaviest, Asst RL gunner at 55.2 lbs.)

Staff Organization—One proposal was for a combined 3/2 section and a combined 4/1 section; another "grouped" these functions; a third stayed with present setup. All wanted to keep ExO separate.

Attn: Salty Skipper—1stMarDiv recommends there be no Rifle Co Gunnery Sergeant, gives the duties to 1stSgt.

Summary: MCLFDC and FMF representatives are now sifting the ideas, firming them up. Their final recommendations will be staffed at HQMC. End product: new T/O and TE for 1962 and after. Based on these, requirements to support budget dollars needed to buy the new weapons and equipment. One firm conclusion: FMF testers are optimistic, feel the new weapons will improve Marine combat potential.

Planing Hulls

Amphibious planners continue to look hopefully in direction of hydrofoils, GEMs but aren't passing up improved landing craft of more or less conventional design. A new contract calls for delivery of two prototype LSVs (Landing Support Vehicles), product of Ingersoll Kalamazoo, makers of familiar LVTP-5s.

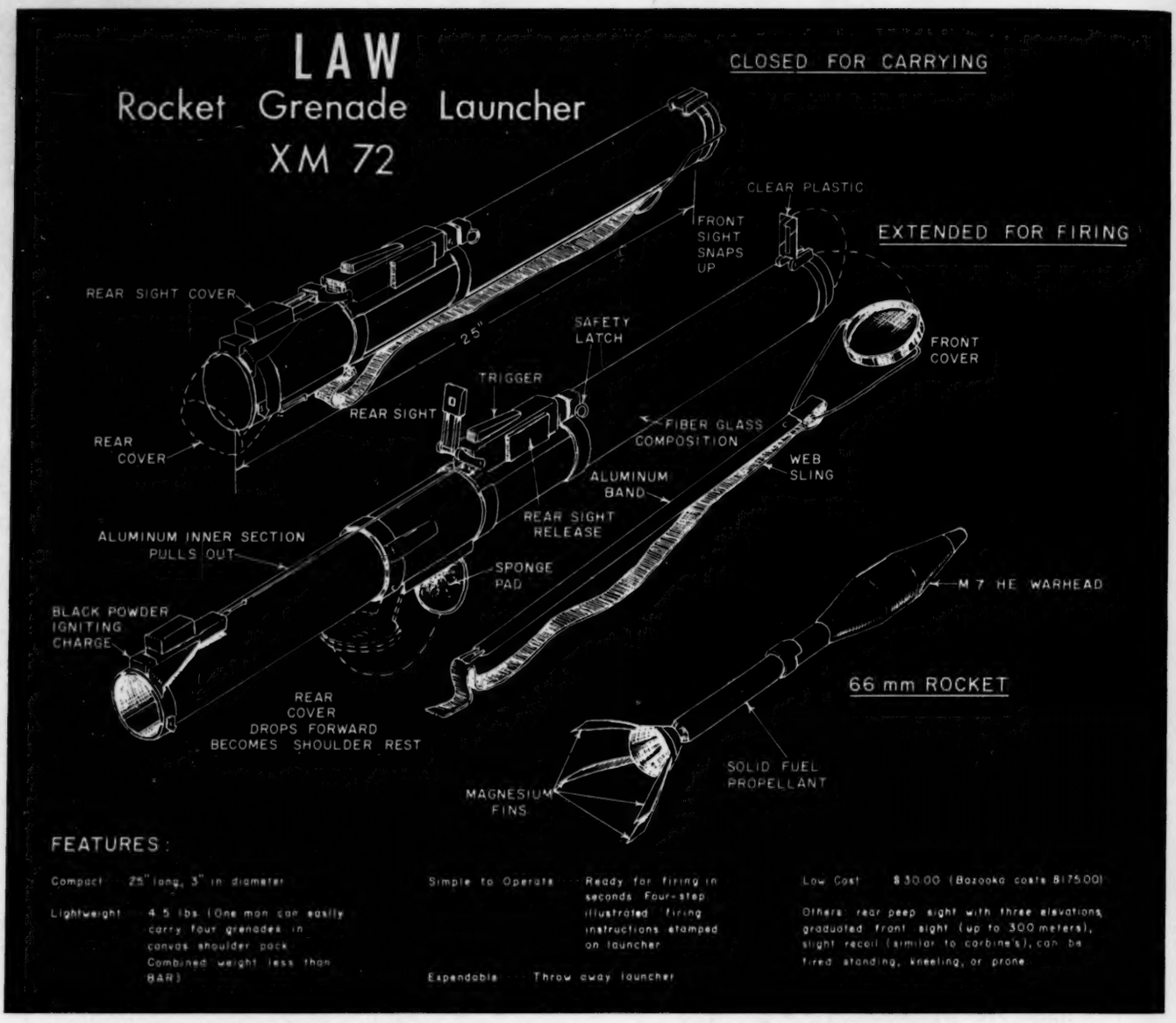
Basic problem to be solved: meet USMC tactical requirements. These are rigid, call for high speed amphibian of 5-ton cargo capacity that will travel 50 miles through water, deliver its load up to 5 miles inland. Craft should be seaworthy, able to maneuver off-the-road.

Designers have one advantage: they're attacking the problem in light of current engineering knowhow. The new craft is a further development of the already proven LARC wheeled amphibian. They're after loaded water speed of 30 knots, land speeds of 35mph.

The craft will be powered by gas turbine which removes risk of carbon monoxide poisoning, always a thorny problem.

Proposed wheeled amphibian features a V-bottom planing hull; length, 36 feet; beam, 11 feet 8 inches. Wheels and propeller retract.

One prototype will have drop sides on cargo compartment, rear wheels will raise to reduce ramp angle.


LAW
Rocket Grenade Launcher
XM 72
CLOSED FOR CARRYING
CLEAR PLASTIC
FRONT SIGHT SNAPS UP
EXTENDED FOR FIRING
REAR SIGHT COVER
25"
SAFETY LATCH
FRONT COVER
TRIGGER
REAR SIGHT
REAR COVER
FIBER GLASS COMPOSITION
WEB SLING
ALUMINUM BAND
REAR SIGHT RELEASE
ALUMINUM INNER SECTION PULLS OUT
SPONGE PAD
M 7 HE WARHEAD
BLACK POWDER IGNITING CHARGE
66 mm ROCKET
REAR COVER DROPS FORWARD BECOMES SHOULDER REST
SOLID FUEL PROPELLANT
MAGNESIUM FINS
FEATURES:
Compact 25" long, 3" in diameter
Lightweight 4.5 lbs. (One man can easily carry four grenades in canvas shoulder pack. Combined weight less than BAR)
Simple to Operate Ready for firing in seconds. Four-step illustrated firing instructions stamped on launcher
Expendable Throw away launcher
Low Cost $30.00 (Bazooka costs $175.00)
Others: rear peep sight with three elevations, graduated front sight (up to 300 meters), slight recoil (similar to carbine's), can be fired standing, kneeling, or prone

In our Troop Test report last November reference was made to a pair of new squad weapons. One of these, XM-79, was detailed in December '60 GAZETTE. Here is the other—XM-72 or LAW (for light assault weapon).

XM-72 resembles a bazooka, which it may replace along with other antitank grenades. It has proven effective against armor, log emplacements, concrete bunkers.

MCLFDC is getting 225 for evaluation as a squad weapon, expects another 100. The weapon was fired for first time by Marines 6 Feb (four rounds), part of an R&D display at Quantico for LtGen J. C. Munn, AsstCMC. Limited procurement of XM-72 begins next FY. Hesse-Eastern Division of Flightex Fabrics, Inc. is prime contractor.

Beach Filter For AAFS

Memo from FMF Bulk Fuel Companies to MCLFDC: How about doing something about this dirty fuel that's fouling up AAFS (Amphibious Assault Fueling System)?

SITREP: Large amounts of sediments and solids in fuel we're getting via Navy ship-to-shore line are putting too much strain on filters in meter manifold units. Filters aren't able to do their job, dirty fuel not only coming in but going out. Quality control in peril. Recommended: a separate, lightweight strainer unit we can set up on beach to filter fuel BEFORE it reaches meter units.

* * *

Three types of strainer units have been tested by MCLFDC. Two were rejected; one too heavy (330 pounds), the other ruled unsafe (blew its lid, created a fire hazard by spraying fuel over a 50-ft area).

With slight modifications (e.g., make filter basket stronger), one unit tested appears to fill the bill, has been found suitable for Marine Corps use.

There's still a problem: engineers weren't able to come up with a device that would sound off when strainer basket needs cleaning. Recommended: check basket every 15 minutes, adjust inspection interval as you gain experience.

General Officers

Transfers

Cushman, R. E. 9903
Fr Asst NatlSecAffairs WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Colonels

Transfers

Abblitt, W. E. 9907
Fr 3dMAW WDMar
To 1stMAW
Anderson, N. J. 9907
Fr 1stMAW
To HQMC By5Jan
Baze, G. S. 9906
Fr 6thMCRRD
To 3dMarDiv By1Apr
Holdzkom, L. N. 9906
Fr HQMC
To 3dMarDiv By1Apr
Lucas, A. F. 9906
Fr MCB CamLej
To 3dMarDiv By1Apr
McGlothlin, J. H. 9907
Fr HQMC WDMar
To 1stMAW
Rigaud, C. A. 9906
Fr NDCPtsmh
To 3dMarDiv By1Apr

Temporary Promotions

Bross, R. W. L. Feb
Caputo, A. Feb
Grider, R. Q. Feb
Jensen, O. T. Feb
Kramer, V. R. Feb
Platt, F. M. Feb
Rhoades, J. R. Feb

Selected for Promotion, Reserve

Dorroh, J. D. Feb
Dyer, R. W. Feb
Ervin, R. M. Feb
Fosseen, N. R. Feb
Fowler, C. M. Feb
Glassman, S. Feb
Haggerty, G. G. Feb
McAuliffe, C. P. Feb
Moss, K. Feb
Mullahey, T. F. Feb
Newby, C. R. Feb
Newell, N. C. Feb
Reeder, J. A. Feb
Rostov, L. L. Feb
Salmon, J. P. Feb
Sanders, E. J. Feb
Shaw, W. H. Feb
Smith, A. C. Feb
Snow, H. A. Feb
Solomon, F. Feb
Vaughn, F. A. Feb
Webster, D. P. Feb

Retired

Vaughan, E. H. 9907
MCAS El Toro 31Mar
Williamson, J. I. 9906
LFTUPac 31Jan
Williams, E. M. 9906
MB Brem 31Mar

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Atkinson, W. H., Asst C/S, G-4, CamLej
Fusan, E. C., C/S, MCAB Eastern Area and MCAS, CherPt
Hammond, B. B., Division Supply Officer, 1stMarDiv, CamPen
Leonard, J. P., JCS, Wash, DC
West, R. E., CO, NDC, Portsmouth

Lieutenant Colonels

Transfers

Anderson, E. 2002
Fr MCSC Barstow WDFeb
To MCS Quant
Donahoe, J. F. 0802
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To Sattahip Thailand
Ferguson, C. D. 0302
Fr 2dMAW
To JCS Wash DC By3Jan
Haberlie, D. E. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDMar
To MCS Quant
Keown, L. E. 1803
Fr NAG Korea WDMar
To MCS Quant
Lewis, R. H. 1802
Fr 8th MCRRD
To HQMC By15Feb
Lipot, C. A. 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDMar
To MB NS SFran
Long, E. B. 7307
Fr MCAS El Toro WDFeb
To 1stMarBrig
Newlands, J. P. 7335
Fr 2dMAW WDJan
To MCAS El Toro
Paul, J. F. 0302
Fr 2dMarDiv WDMar
To 1stMAW
Wethe, W. G. 7333
Fr MCAS El Toro
To 1stMAW By26Mar
Woessner, H. J. 0302
Fr NAG Korea WDMar
To MCRDep SDiego

Recommended for Permanent Promotion, Woman Reserve

Fuetsch, S. J.
Dietz, Dorothy R.
Exum, Frances M.
Brown, Em A.
MacDonald, Mary C.
Carpenter, Bernice V.
Lovelace, Florence E.

Temporary Promotions

Dunlap, J. Feb

Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Graham, B. Feb

Selected for PG Sch Monterey, Calif

Staples, M. M. 7302
AeroEng Course
Lynch, R. J. 7333
NuclearEng Course

George Washington Univ

McGough, J. D. 7333
Comptroller Course

Rensselaer PolyTech

Padalino, M. J. 3002
Manage&Ind Eng Course

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Berge, J. H., CO, VMA-242, MCAS, CherPt
Booker, J. V., Personnel Service Officer, MCAS, Beaufort
Bowers, M. B., CO, H&HS, MCAS, Beaufort
Lines, J. D., CO, 1stBn, 5thMar, 1stMarDiv, CamPen
Tatro, L. F., CO, MASS-1, MCAS, CherPt

Retired

Bourret, A. W. 7307
3dMAW 28Feb
Clarke, F. T. 9901
HQMC 31Jan
Cloern, L. R. 0802
MB NAD Concord Calif 31Jan
Feldmeier, A. L. 7333
2dMAW 28Feb
Holm, R. J. 7331
BUWEPS 31Jan
Keck, W. H. 0302
LFTUPac SDiego 28Feb
Kurr, M. F. 0302
HQMC 28Feb
Missar, J. C. 0302
HQMC 28Feb
Thorpe, H. R. 0302
HQMC 31Jan
Warga, R. G. 1802
LFTULant NorVa 28Feb

Majors

Transfers

Bennett, E. N. 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDFeb
To 3dMarDiv
Bowen, E. D. 0302
Fr MCRDep PISC
To NAF Sigonella Italy By1Mar
Checklou, H. A. 0302
Fr JUSMAG Thailand WDApr
To MCS Quant
Coon, A. T. 6402
Fr 1stMAW WDMar
To 2dMAW
Dixon, F. L. 1803
Fr Miss SCollege WDMar
To 3dMarDiv
Howe, C. R. 7333
Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW By10Apr
Keller, D. L. 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv
To DoD Comm Agency By1Feb
Keller, H. F. 0301
Fr MCAS El Toro WDMar
To 1stMarDiv
Lanagan, W. H. 0302
Fr HQMC
To JTSFC OFC JCS By9Jan
McCarthy, R. M. 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To MB NB Gtmo
McShane, J. J. 7302
Fr 2dMAW WDMar
To 1stMAW
Michael, R. L. 0302
Fr JTSFC OFC JCS
To HQMC By6Feb
Morris, D. O. 7302
Fr MCAS CherPt
To 1stMAW By20Apr
O'Malley, C. J. 7307
Fr 2dMAW WDMar
To 1stMAW
Rollins, J. J. 7304
Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW By20Apr
Sasser, R. S. 3402
Fr 3dMarDiv WDMar
To HQMC Wash DC
Schoneberger, A. 7333
Fr 1stMAW WDMar
To CNAVANTRA
Seaman, M. V. 7304
Fr 2dMAW WDMar
To 1stMAW
Smith, H. E. 7331
Fr 3dMAW
To NAS NI SDiego By1Apr
Thompson, J. S. 7333
Fr 2dMAW
To 3dMarDiv By20Apr
Vale, S. A. 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv
To HQMC By15Apr
Wellwood, R. E. 7307
Fr MCAF New River WDFeb
To 2dMAW
Williams, R. M. 7304
Fr 1stMAW
To HQMC By15Mar
Woerner, R. E. 7335
Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW By20Apr

Temporary Promotions

Anthony, A. W. Feb
Campbell, R. E. Feb
Erwin, J. Feb
Gestson, J. S. Feb
Hertling, E. F. Feb
Koontz, G. C. Feb
McKeon, D. N. Feb
Redfield, H. J. Feb
Reilly, M. B. Feb
Rockey, W. K. Feb
Sadeski, A. C. Feb
Treado, M. J. Feb
Wade, D. E. Feb
Webb, J. N. Feb

Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Alexander, M. V.
Allen, C. S.
Aramovich, F. S.
Arceneaux, A. J.
Barbour, R. F.
Barnum, A. R.
Barry, D. A., Jr.
Bates, W. A.
Bear, J. A., Jr.
Bell, G. T. B.
Benson, J. M.
Bentley, C. H.
Bestwick, W. W.
Bilheimer, R. L., Jr.
Black, M. M.
Blaney, C.
Booth, J. A.
Boyd, J. T.
Brenner, E.
Brewster, D. B., Jr.
Brooks, J. M.
Brown, J. S.
Brown, T. A.
Bruchman, E. J.
Cameron, E. D.
Capron, H. E.
Carpenter, B. D.
Carr, C. H.
Chamblin, L. A., Jr.
Chapman, R. C.
Christian, N. G.
Christie, J. M.
Clark, R. H.
Conable, B. B., Jr.
Conley, S. C.
Cooley, B. B., Jr.
Costos, G.
Cunningham, J. L.
Daugherty, F. W.
Dobbins, R., Jr.
Donner, W. E. L.
Dryer, B. J., III
Dysart, W. H.
Elliott, R. L.
Embrey, T. C.
Erickson, S. P.
Ewing, L. J., Jr.
Felix, K. G.
Fields, K.
File, J.
Fiske, R. F.
Fitzgerald, J. T.
Forrester, R. D.
Forward, M. H.
Foust, H. L.
Friend, C., III
Gilman, G. W.
Goodyear, H. J., Jr.
Graves, H. R.
Grosvenor, J. H., Jr.
Haliquist, D. C.
Hanan, J. H., II
Hanna, A., Jr.
Harvey, R. F.
Hess, P. N.
Hoonan, R. S.
Hutchison, T. B.
Jenkins, E. T.
Jenkins, G. M.
Jennings, W. E.
Johnson, G. M. L., Jr.
Jones, C. H.
Jorgensen, R. L. A.
Kamp, A. M.
Kanussas, A. A.
Keith, J. W., Jr.
Kew, T. J.
Kitko, F. V.
Kobell, R. J.
Kokenes, W. L.
Kubal, G. F.
Kyle, H. H.
Lally, P. T.
Lancaster, B. M.
Lane, P. T., Jr.
Lawrence, W. J.
Lawson, D. G.
Lewis, H. J.
Little, R. W.
Magee, M. W.
Magoon, F. L., Jr.
Massey, J. H.
Mattingly, J. F.
Mayer, S. B., Jr.
McCabe, L. S.
McCleery, J. H.
McClellan, G. B., Jr.
McComber, F. J.
McCrocklin, J. H.
McCue, E. J.
McDonald, L. J.
McGrand, J. P.
McHugh, F. T.
McKinley, R. A.
Mockil, F.
Moyer, D. A.
Murnane, J. P.
Murphy, J. A., Jr.
Murray, F. J.
O'Donoghue, J. W.
Olon, J. M.
O'Neil, J.
Osgood, C. W.
Owen, C. B., Jr.
Palmer, H. L.

Paponis, J.
Parker, G. B.
Patterson, R. E.
Peak, W. L.
Pearman, J. A.
Pennell, E. S.
Petro, G. T.
Piel, E. J.
Prather, A. T.
Price, O. H.
Purdy, F. A.
Quint, R. W.
Ramsay, J., Jr.
Range, J. N.
Rause, R.
Reed, R. J., Jr.
Reynolds, J. A., Jr.
Roisum, K. F.
Rose, J. R.
Ross, K. S.
Rufe, C. F.
Scaramuzzo, R. C., Jr.
Schoetz, D. J.
Schroeder, W. F.
Schutter, A. R.
Scripture, J. T.
Sheil, R.
Shipman, R. D.
Sims, A. C.
Slyman, C. H.
Smith, D. N.
Smurr, J. E.
Soncrant, E. L.
Spjeldet, R. E.
Stweart, C. R.
Stweart, G. A., Jr.
Stone, E. J., Jr.
Stone, R. T.
Stover, G. A.
Swalley, R. H.
Swaney, H. O.
Thomas, W. I.
Thompson, W. B., Jr.
Tinsley, W. N.
Tomes, L. A.
Torgerson, R. E.
Varley, R. F.
Vernor, C. W., Jr.
Vincent, G.
Wallace, G. M.
Watson, R. L.
Webb, J. R.
Wells, F. W.
Whipp, J. H.
Williams, B. H., Jr.
Williams, F. L., Jr.
Williams, J. E.
Williamson, R. D.
Wilson, K. J.
Woodbridge, C. L.
Wozniak, C. E.
Writer, C. P.
Zagone, N. J.
Zygadlo, R. J.

Recommended for Permanent Promotion, Woman Reserve

Moore, M. R.

Selected for PG Sch Monterey, Calif

Fellingham, R. J. 7305
AeroEng Course
Segner, D. R. 7335
AeroEng Course
Shutler, P. D. 7335
AeroEng Course
Moisberry, D. M. 7331
OperAnal Course
Crispen, R. W. 1302
NavyManagement Course
Evans, H. W. 3002
NavyManagement Course
Watson, E. R. 0302
NuclearEng Course
Helstrom, R. S. 0130
WeaponsSys Course

George Washington Univ

Gilman, D. E. 0302
Comptroller Course
Bass, J. G. 7304
Comptroller Course

Rensselaer PolyTech

Lindley, D. W. 7333
Man&IndEng Course
Harris, J. W. 7307
Man&IndEng Course

Stanford Univ

Kerrigan, W. E. 0302
PerAdm&Tr Course
Timmes, E. A. 0302
PerAdm&Tr Course

Retired

Haars, E. R. 0302
MCRDep SDiego 31Mar
Holtzclawe, S. W. 2502
1stMarDiv 28Feb
Nixon, D. R. 0802
2dMarDiv 31Jan

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Dunwiddie, S. G., Asst Operations Off, Wing G-3, MCAS, Kaneohe Bay
Evans, D. L., Provost Marshal, 1st MarDiv, CamPen
Howie, W. O., Station Ordnance Officer, MCAS, Kaneohe Bay
Huffstutter, H. V., CO, VMA-214, Kaneohe Bay
Jones, E. M., ExO, VMF-251, Beaufort
Poor, E. E., CO, VMF-251, MCAS, Beaufort
Robertson, R. S., CO, 2dBn, 5thMar, 1stMarDiv, CamPen
Smith, B. E., G-3 Section, HQMC

Deaths

Bacas, G. A. 7303
NAS Patuxent River 11Jan

Deaths, Retired

Abrams, W. H.
USNH CamPen 12Jan

Captains

Transfers

Adamczuk, R. W. 3510
Fr ForTrps FMFPac
To MCB CamPen By3Apr
Andrus, K. W. 7333
Fr 1st Anglico FMF WDMar
To 1stMarBrig
Ballus, D. H. 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To NAF Sigonella Italy By15Mar
Bergmann, H. C. 1802
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To Tehran Iran
Birou, F. L. 2705
Fr ForTrps FMFPac
To AIRFMFPac By13Mar
Borders, R. E. 3010
Fr MCAS Kanoehe Bay WDMar
To 1stMAW
Burke, M. J. 7333
Fr 3dMarDiv WDMar
To MCAS El Toro
Burton, J. R. 6602
Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW WDMar
Chartrand, V. W. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC By6Jan
Cochran, J. R. 0302
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv
Crawford, C. A. 7307
Fr 2dMAW WDMar
To NAS Pncla
Cresswell, C. F. 3502
Fr 3dMAW WDMar
To I&I 9thTrkCo USMCR
Davis, W. H. 0802
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To MCB CamPen By3Apr
Dennis, G. L. 7302
Fr 2dMAW WDMar
To 1stMAW
Driscoll, E. J. 2502
Fr MCS Quant
To DoD Comm Agency By20Jan
Dutton, T. A. 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDMar
To MB NB Subic Bay
Edwards, C. 0302
Fr MB Guam
To 1stMarDiv By1Apr
Eggleston, T. L. 7335
Fr NAAS Pncla
To MAD NAS Pncla By12Apr
Evans, D. C. 3002
Fr 3dMarDiv WDMar
To MCSC Barstow
Fithian, J. E. 7333
Fr 2dMAW
To Ft Holabird Md By13Apr
Fitzgerald, E. F. 0302
Fr USS Los Angeles WDMar
To MCS Quant
Graham, J. H. 0402
Fr FMFLant
To Flagship Phibron #12 WDFeb
Hauck, W. R. 0302
Fr USS Saint Paul WDMar
To OSO Detroit Mich
Hedrick, J. C. 2502
Fr 1stMarDiv WDMar
To 1stMAW
Herndon, J. W. 3102
Fr MCSC Albany
To 1stMAW By24Apr
Hughes, R. L. 3010
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDMar
To LFTUPac SDiego
Kellogg, W. D. 7333
Fr MAD NATTC Jax
To MCAS El Toro By1Apr
Kent, J. A. 0130
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To NAG Korea
King, R. D. 0302
Fr MCB CamPen WDMar
To MB 8th & Eye
Kiraly, G. 6602
Fr ForTrps FMFLant
To 1stMAW By1Apr
Macklin, D. K. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv
To HQMC By6Jan
Magaldi, J. M. 3402
Fr 12thMCRRD
To FMFPac By17Apr
Mann, M. M. 7335
Fr 2dMAW
To MB NB Gtmo By1Mar
Mason, R. B. 7335
Fr 3dMAW WDFeb
To VMO-2 1stMAW
McCaffrey, J. J. 7333
Fr 1stMarDiv WDMar
To NAS Weymouth Mass
McDonald, F. J. 3015
Fr 3dMarDiv WDMar
To MCSA Phila
Mead, J. E. 0302
Fr MCRDep SDiego
To 1stMarDiv By1Apr
Miller, R. G. 7335
Fr VMO-6 CamPen WDMar
To 2dMarDiv
Moore, T. R. 7333
Fr 2dMarDiv WDMar
To 3dMAW
Mullins, J. F. 3010
Fr MCRDep PISC
To 3dMarDiv By24Apr
Nault, C. R. 6602
Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW By1Apr
Nielson, W. J. 2502
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDFeb
To 3dMarDiv
Perea, H. E. 1302
Fr 3dMarDiv
To 12thENGRCo Tucson By15Apr
Reid, R. D. 7333
Fr 1st Anglico FMF WDMar
To 2dMAW
Roberts, C. D. 3002
Fr 1stMarDiv
To Tengan Okinawa By20Apr
Roesch, J. E. 3020
Fr 1stMarDiv
To 3dMarDiv By24Apr
Schneider, D. E. 7335
Fr VMO-6 CamPen WDMar
To 2dMarDiv
Seymour, D. W. 6502
Fr AirFMFPac
To 1stMAW By1Apr
Simutis, F. W. 3302
Fr MCSC Albany
To MCB CamLej By30Jan
Skinner, R. E. 7335
Fr VMO-6 CamPen WDMar
To MCAAS Yuma
Tate, W. A. 0302
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv By1Apr
Thomas, D. N. 3510
Fr MCSC Barstow
To MCB CamPen By3Apr
Veal, B. P. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDMar
To MCB CamLej
Webb, D. E. 7335
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDMar
To NAS Pncla
Weitz, F. E. 2502
Fr MAD NABTC Pncla
To MCS Quant By28Feb
White, R. D. 0302
Fr MCSC Albany
To 1stMarDiv By1Apr
Wiley, C. J. 6502
Fr 3dMAW
To 1stMAW By1Apr

Temporary Promotions

Armstrong, S. A. Feb
Ausley, W. H. Feb
Blackburn, G. M. Feb
Cathcart, D. E. Feb
Dane, D. W. Feb
Davis, W. C. Feb
Eley, D. E. Feb
Gagen, J. A. Feb
Jahn, J. D. Feb
Llewellyn, P. T. Feb
Lottman, W. J. Feb
McCarthy, D. J. Feb
McGran, R. J. Feb
Miller, J. A. Feb
Morris, J. B. Feb
Nelson, M. R. Feb
Pipa, J. L. Feb
Reeves, M. P. Feb
Ruthven, C. J. Feb
Shaver, G. J. Feb
Shockley, G. E. Feb
Smyth, G. W. Feb
Thyden, G. W. Feb
Tinsley, D. L. Feb

Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Bodley, R. W. Jan
Heyd, L. A. Feb
Loffredo, F. L. Feb
Moresco, G. R. Jan
Rowe, J. Feb
Schnurr, P. E. Feb

Recommended for Permanent Promotion, Woman Reserve

Neidert, N.
Vertalino, Mary L.
Durkin, Nancy J.

Selected for PG Sch Monterey, Calif

McGee, J. H. 7333
AeroEng Course
Marsh, R. C. 7305
AeroEng Course
Solliday, R. E. 7307
AeroEng Course
Paige, E. C. 7305
AeroEng Course
Guttormson, D. L. 7305
AeroEng Course
Reilly, D. D. 7302
GenMeteorology Course
Connolly, J. P. 1803
OpAnal Course
Barry, J. A. 7304
OpAnal Course
Greene, J. W. 3002
NavyManagement Course
Williams, T. W. 3002
Navy Management, FreightTr Course
Dereng, C. P. 3002
Navy Management, FreightTr Course
Clark, D. A. 0802
EngElec Course
Leach, G. H. 7333
EngElec Course
Hawthorne, R. W. 7333
EngElec Course
Perron, E. R. 7333
EngElec Course
Clatworthy, J. 0802
NuclearEng Course
Lafser, R. C. 3030
CommEng Course
Bergmann, A. A. 2502
CommEng Course

George Washington Univ

Jones, J. F. 3502
Comptroller Course
Lyons, R. J. 0302
Comptroller Course

Stanford Univ

Duncan, Jimmie W. 0302
PerAd&Tr Course

Released From Active Duty

Everett, J. A. 3502
HqBn HQMC 31Jan
Evertee, J. A. 3502
HqBn HQMC 31Jan

Retired

Anello, B. 6602
2dMAW 31Jan
Crook, R. W. 1502
HQMC 31Jan
Dancy, J. P. 4602
MCRDep SDiego 28Feb
Harnage, F. E. 1320
ForTrps FMFLant 28Feb
McCullough, A. L. 0130
MCB CamPen 31Jan

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Hatlin, R. T., Asst Treasurer of ComOffMess (Open) MCAS, Cher Pt

LaSlavic, N. M., Station Disbursing Officer, MCAS, CherPt

Mattmiller, W. L., Asst Provost Marshal, MCRDep, PI

Wolff, W. F., S-2, 3dBn, 12thMar, 1stMarBrig, FMF

Rappe, J. C., CO, MD, USS Proteus

Deaths, Retired

Devilbiss, L. E. 6Jan
Arlington Va

1st Lieutenants

Transfers

Baldwin, J. C. 7302
Fr 2dMAW WDMar
To 1stMAW

Beatty, D. C. 7302
Fr 2d Anglico WDMar
To CNAVANTRA

Beckwith, R. I. 7302
Fr 2dMAW WDMar
To 1stMAW

Britton, O. W. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDFeb
To COMART

Brown, P. C. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDFeb
To MCAF New River

Burston, W. A. 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDMar
To FMFPac

Cannon, C. E. 7302
Fr 1st Anglico FMF WDMar
To 1stMarBrig

Caulfield, M. P. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDFeb
To 2dMarDiv

Close, R. L. 0302
Fr 3dMarDiv WDFeb
To MCRDep PISC

Cook, S. G. 7304
Fr NAAS New Iberia
To 2dMAW By3Apr

Criger, F. 2710
Fr ForTrps FMFPac
To AIRFMFPac By13Mar

Donohue, J. J. 6709
Fr 1stMAW WDMar
To 3dMAW

Dyer, P. W. 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDFeb
To 3dMarDiv

Germagian, B. P. 6402
Fr 2dMAW WDMar
To MADNATTC Mfs

Gilligan, A. 2502
Fr MAD NABTC Pncla
To MCS Quant By28Feb

Heiser, K. R. 3010
Fr MCRDep SDiego
To 1stMarBrig By20Feb

Horner, W. H. 2502
Fr 2dMarDiv
To Sigonella Italy By1Mar

Jacobsen, D. E. 7333
Fr NAS Pncla WDMar
To 2dMarDiv

Jolley, L. E. 7304
Fr NAAS New Iberia
To 2dMAW By3Apr

Junger, F. 3035
Fr 3dMarDiv WDMar
To ForTrps FMFLant

Keane, M. F. 2502
Fr MCS Quant WDFeb
To FMFPac

Kingston, G. P. 7304
Fr NAAS New Iberia
To 2dMAW By3Apr

Knight, F. P. 0302
Fr MB NB Gtmo WDMar
To 2dMarDiv

Makowski, P. R. 7304
Fr NAAS New Iberia
To 2dMAW By3Apr

McDuff, C. D. 7335
Fr VMO-6 CamPen WDMar
To NABTC NAS Pncla

Meissner, H. W. 0702
Fr ForTrps FMFPac
To MAD NABTC Pncla By22Feb

Merrill, R. R. 0302
Fr USS Pickaway WDMar
To MCB CamPen

Morris, J. B. 0302
Fr MCRDep SDiego
To MCCWTC Bridgeport By21Mar

Noll, R. A. 0302
Fr MB Wash DC WDMar
To USS Galveston

O'Hara, J. J. 0802
Fr USS Okanagan WDMar
To MCB CamPen

Olson, R. H. 7399
Fr 1stMarDiv
To MAD NABTC Pncla By12Apr

O'Mahoney, T. P. 7335
Fr MAG-26 WDMar
To 3dMAW

Regan, F. C. 7302
Fr 1st Anglico FMF WDMar
To 1stMarBrig

Sagebril, W. C. 7335
Fr VMO-6 CamPen WDMar
To NABTC NAS Pncla

Schleichert, D. A. 0115
Fr MCSFA SFran WDFeb
To MCRDep PISC

Scofield, J. B. 7304
Fr NAAS New Iberia
To 2dMAW By3Apr

Simmons, R. M. 7335
Fr VMO-6 CamPen WDMar
To 3dMAW

Sisley, F. E. 0302
Fr USS Independence WDMar
To Ft Holabird Md

Sperry, C. B. 0302
Fr 1stMarDiv WDMar
To USS Pickaway

Thatcher, A. D. 9901
Fr USS Hancock WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Vogel, P. J. 7332
Fr ForTrps FMFLant WDMar
To 3dMAW

Voncapre, E. F. 1302
Fr MB NAD Earle NJ WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Walker, D. N. 6402
Fr 1stMAW WDMar
To 2dMAW

Whaley, W. M. 2502
Fr NS Adak Alaska WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

From MCS, Quant to 2dMarDiv—March

Reed, B. L. 0301

Selected for PG Sch Monterey, Calif

Russell, E. B. 7302
AeroEng Course

Perry, C. R. 7335
GenMeteorology Course

Varney, R. S. 0802
EngElec Course

Cronin, T. J. 7335
EngElec Course

Extended Active Duty

Appezzato, R. J. Aug61
Behm, J. R. Dec61
Branson, T. F. Oct61
Byrd, C. L. Aug61
Carlson, K. L. Nov61
Caulfield, M. P. Jul62
Chesney, J. A. Dec62
Dubus, A. J. Dec63
Fehlen, P. J. Jul61
Flynn, H. T. Sep61
Hagan, J. R. Aug62
Hammond, W. J. Feb62
Hampton, W. W. Jan62
Higgs, J. R. Aug61
Langford, J. L. Aug61
McKenzie, J. W. Jul61
Moore, J. A. Oct61
Moore, R. H. Jan62
Muir, E. R. Aug61
Shuman, W. D. Apr62
Summers, G. M. Dec62
Thomas, J. E. Jul62
Wundram, W. H. Sep61

Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Mackey, R. P., Informational Services, Education and MARCAD Procurement Officer, MCAS, Beaufort

Retired

Bradbury, R. F. 7335
MB NB Bklyn 31Jan

Grimes, D. R. 7333
MCAS El Toro 31Jan

Deaths

Elder, L. E. 7333
VMA-121 MAG-12 1stMAW 11Jan

2d Lieutenants

Transfers

Abner, E. L. 6602
Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW By1Apr

Addams, W. A. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDFeb
To 1stMarBrig

Anderson, J. E. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Appleyard, W. T. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Beggs, J. D. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 2dMarDiv

Bell, W. W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Betz, T. R. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarBrig

Blythe, R. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To ForTrps FMFLant

Braun, R. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Brown, J. H. 1301
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarBrig

Brush, T. B. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Burton, L. L. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDJan
To 1stMarBrig

Campbell, W. J. 3501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Capps, W. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 2dMarDiv

Chase, A. G. 2501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Cochran, B. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 2dMarDiv

Cooke, J. P. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Crispo, P. M. 3501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Cruz, F. 9901
Fr 3dMAW WDMar
To MCS Quant

Cutcomb, D. H. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDJan
To 1stMarBrig

Dansereu, E. J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Deusebio, N. P. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Dixon, A. K. 0301
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarDiv By1Mar

Dobak, J. D. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Douglass, G. L. 2501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Eggleston, G. D. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To MCB CamPen

Ferich, B. W. 2501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Gamer, P. P. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Gannon, P. G. 9901
Fr USS Intrepid WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Ganz, W. H. 9901
Fr 3dMAW WDMar
To 1stMAW

George, T. D. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Glover, D. 2501
Fr MCS Quant WDFeb
To 1stMarBrig

Goodwyn, G. W. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 2dMarDiv

Goodyear, D. M. 2501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Permanent Promotions

Becker, N. G.
Rinehart, B. D.
Schultz, J. P.

Temporary Promotions

Adams, B. W.
Anderson, J. E., Jr
Baier, J. F.
Bailey, E. R.
Belcher, W. R.
Benton, B. D.
Bertrand, H. A., Jr
Bogard, B. D.
Boone, F. E.
Boston, J. C., Jr
Buske, K. R.
Campbell, T. J.
Connolly, R. P.
Curry, J. E.
Diffee, G. L.
Dixon, E. E.
Dominguez, M. E. P.
Dvorak, D. S.
Fisher, R. E., Jr
Hanrahan, J. G.
Hastings, B.
Howe, D. T.
Jackson, C. A.
Jolley, H. S.
Kaster, S. H.
Kelley, R. C., Jr
Koppang, J. D.
Land, E. J., Jr
Lashlee, H. W.
Lyman, D. O.
Mickey, R. B.
Monaco, C. A.
Pegler, R. N.
Pieri, Francis L., Jr
Psaros, G. C.
Rader, R. W.
Ridings, W. H.
Thomas, H. E., Jr
Thomas, R. E.
Todd, H. G.

Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Allerton, G. N.
Arroyo, A. U.
Barbour, R. R.
Barnes, L. M.
Bartel, H. M.
Bathurst, W. E.
Beardsley, J. E.
Bernard, J. D.
Bingham, H. P.
Boggs, P. G.
Bohus, W. P.
Brown, C. H.
Bullock, J. A.
Butcher, B. G.
Call, T. W.
Caldwell, J. V.
Calvert, J. D.
Campbell, C. J.
Capen, R. D.
Carter, R. E.
Cartwright, L. A.
Charpia, B. W.
Christensen, J. T.
Connor, J. J.
Cook, S. G.
Cooper, M. D.
Cortright, J. W.
Cosgrove, E. C.
Davis, G. E.
Dorris, J. H.
Doyle, F. T.
Draffen, B. H.
Dunham, R. J.
Durdan, J. H.
Elting, V.
Everson, G. A.
Fisher, L. A.
Forney, G. S.
Forrester, M. D.
French, J. T.
Galehouse, J. S.
Gardner, M. E.
Gastel, J. F.
Green, D. M.
Greisen, C. H.
Guerrero, C. A.
Gurley, P. J.
Gmerek, R. F.
Hampton, D. J.
Hannafin, E. J.
Hansen, D. E.
Haro, J. D.
Harvison, D. W.
Hay, R. L.
Hazelwood, C. E.
Heilman, L. C.
Hendricks, D. D.
Hippensteel, T. O.
Holland, D. J.
Hollingshead, M. L.
Howe, J. A.
Hughes, H. L.
Hutchinson, J. B.
Johnson, L. J.
Johnston, R. I.
Jones, J. D.
Jordan, E. W.
Katzin, D.
Keal, W. M.
Kincade, G. M.
Kliff, E. J.
Kurtz, W. M.
Larson, R. W.
Llewellyn, J. S.
Lodewick, J. W.
Lousma, J. R.
Mallard, R. A.
Malichok, H.
Marquis, R. W.
Marshall, M. N.
McConomy, G. J.
McEachren, N. A.
McMillin, J. L.
Miro, R. A.
Mounes, S. E.
Munn, C. H.
Nave, S. P.
Neff, R. L.
Nelson, R. F.
Neuguth, W. P.
O'Dare, R. E.
O'Neil, R. A.
Otis, J. E.
Parker, R. L.
Paul, J. A.
Pendleton, S. P.
Peters, A. R.
Pizelo, A.
Pluth, R. E.
Pool, L. G.
Pritchett, T. L.
Prock, W. L.
Pummill, J. W.
Quigley, M. L.
Quinn, J. L.
Reiman, L. P.
Rhyne, J. R.
Robertson, F. S.
Rubin, C. H.
Rutledge, D. H.
Schmidt, W. J.
Schroeder, G. S.
Schuck, E. J.
Schwarz, W. J.
Sellers, D. R.
Sherman, W. J.
Siggard, K. S.
Smith, F. T.
Smith, J. P.
Smith, J. H.
Smythe, J. L.
Snider, V. B.
Steel, C. I.
Stevens, G. D.
Stewart, D. A.
Strand, R. H.
Thompson, W. S.
Tinney, J. F.
Tiperger, J. C.
Tucker, J. A.
Vailliancourt, J. F.
Vaughan, S. R.
Veasey, L. D.
Waldron, R. R.
Walker, J. C.
Weatherbie, J. T.
Weyker, S. N.
White, J. H.
Whitmer, G. M.
Winters, J. C.

Grace, D. V. 2501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Graham, W. J. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Grubbs, W. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Hathaway, J. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To ForTrps FMFPac

Heil, T. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To ForTrps FMFPac

Herbert, P. A. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To MCAS El Toro

Hutzler, K. H. 3501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Jeppesen, L. M. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Kreider, J. W. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Lanning, G. W. 3501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Lemley, A. J. 0185
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Lyons, C. M. 3501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Massey, T. E. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDFeb
To 1stMarBrig

McAfee, E. W. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDJan
To 1stMarBrig

McLaughlin, P. A. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

McDonough, C. J. 3501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Micka, J. G. 3501
Fr MCS Quant
To 1stMarBrig By1Apr

Moore, J. L. 2501
Fr MCS Quant WDFeb
To 1stMarBrig

Moore, D. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Myers, G. L. 3501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

O'Byrne, E .C. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 2dMarDiv

Orr, A. L. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDJan
To 1stMarBrig

Palmer, H. S. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To ForTrps FMFLant

Pelissier, J. E. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Porio, S. V. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Reynolds, A. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To ForTrps FMFLant

Sciuto, A. J. 3501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Schuister, J. T. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDFeb
To 1stMarDiv

Skrmetti, P. F. 0801
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Solak, T. J. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDJan
To 1stMarBrig

Spevetz, L. M. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDJan
To 1stMarBrig

Terpak, J. B. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Thomas, H. E. 9901
Fr USS Oriskany WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Veldeman, R. A. 2501
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Viele, R. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 3dMarDiv

Walton, R. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To ForTrps FMFLant

Weil, L. G. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To 1stMarDiv

Wright, C. L. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To MCB CamPen

Wuttke, K. G. 0301
Fr MCS Quant WDFeb
To 1stMarDiv

Zumbado, R. F. 9901
Fr MCS Quant WDMar
To ForTrps FMFPac

Extended Active Duty

Santos, J. S. Sep64

From MCS, Quant to 1stMarDiv—March

Adamson, E. L. 0301
Barra, P. V. 0301
Bowers, G. W. 0301
Briggs, P. G. 0301
Jennings, A. W. 0301
Keys, W. M. 0301
Malloy, C. S. 0301
Myers, V. D. 0301
Roche, J. H. 0301
Stewart, D. L. 0301
Swofford, J. E. 0301
Wagner, L. E. 0301
Deamario, R. A. 0801
Ferenbaugh, L. E. 0801
Gaynor, P. B. 0801
Gore, G. W. 0801
Kulka, R. E. 0801
Merlino, T. B. 0801
Purdy, V. J. 0801
Ross, G. C. 0801
Carman, J. P. 0301
Close, W. C. 0301
D'Avolio, G. D. 0301
Eames, Kenneth L. 0301
Entwistle, C. C. 0301
Farnsworth, C. E. 0301
Hicks, H. M. 0301
Manzer, M. W. 0301
Pellefrini, G. J. 0301
Seamon, L. E. 0301
Barry, J. M. 0801
Elekes, J. S. 0801
Erickson, D. E. 0801
Green, K. M. 0801
Hollon, J. A. 0801
Klapinsky, R. J. 0801
Moore, J. M. 0801
Moore, J. H. 0801
Norton, C. F. 0801
O'Brien, R. C. 0801
Reitz, H. J. 0801
Williams, Ben T. 0801

From MCS, Quant to 3dMarDiv—March

Beecher, M. P. 2501
Day, A. J. 2501
Johnson, H. B. 2501
Murray, R. K. 2501
Shea, T. G. 2501
Tidwell, C. H.
Wickens, J. H. 2501

Warrant Officers

W-4
Transfers

Lord, A. W. 3402
Fr MCB CamPen WDMar
To MCSC Barstow

Retired

Glanzer, C. R. 3510
1stMarDiv 31Jan

W-3
Transfers

Sparling, J. W. 7304
Fr 2dMAW WDMar
To 1stMAW

Swearengen, T. F. 2045
Fr 1stMarBrig
To Indian Head Md By5Apr

Temporary Promotions

Buss, H. F. Feb
Huber, W. L. Jan

Retired

Henry, R. L. 2020
2dMAW 31Jan

W-2
Transfers

Agro, J. V. 6402
Fr MARTD NAS Bklyn
To 1stMAW By1Mar

Crawford, T. C. 2715
Fr MCSC Barstow
To AIRFMFPac By13Mar

Hall, C. T. 6802
Fr USS Princeton WDMar
To MCS Quant

Hamlet, D. L. 3302
Fr 1stMAW WDMar
To MCB CamLej

Hill, W. J. 6602
Fr 2dMAW
To 1stMAW By1Apr

Waller, T. G. 2045
Fr MCB CamLej
To MB NS SFran By3Apr

Permanent Promotion

Agro, J. V. Feb

Retired

Sturgis, R. C. 2715
3dMAW 28Feb

W-1
Transfers

Champion, G. W. 6802
Fr MB NAS Lakehurst WDMar
To 1stMarBrig

Payne, G. D. 0302
Fr MB CecilFld Fla WDFeb
To MCRDep PISC

O'Connell, M. C. 9901
Fr MCS Quant
To USS Midway By5Apr

Olsen, T. R. 3302
Fr MCAF Santa Ana
To MCAS Kaneohe Bay By24Apr

Deaths, Retired

Meyer, H. O.
San Diego Calif 10Jan

Marines in the News

Gen H. M. Smith, first 1stMarDiv CG (now retired and living in La Jolla, Calif), took a sunset review at CamPen's Camp Pulgas 3Feb61, marking the division's 20th birthday. Earlier in the day during an all-enlisted parade **Cpl G. L. Bailey,** MedSupCo, SerBn, was surprised with a meritorious promotion after CMC noticed his class-high standing as student at Quantico's OrdSch.

In Washington, **LtGen L. B. Puller** (now retired and living in Saluda, Va.) announced that 1stMarDiv Assoc is seeking applications for its 11th merit scholarship. Eligible: children of dead 1stMarDiv Marines.

Argentine Marine Commandant **RAdm Guillermo Perez** toured major East Coast bases during February, accompanied by his escort, **Col T. A. Culhane, Jr.** Also interested in USMC training methods: MajGen H. Dudley Ives, CG, US Army Training Center, Ft. Jackson, S. C., who spent two days at PI.

A report on an Okinawan songbird whose super-sweet warble is lethal to diabetics earned World Champion Liar title for **GySgt Joe Page,** HqBn, MCB, CamPen. Preventive maintenance a la Page: ear muffs.

First officer to join 1stMarDiv on an inter-service transfer is **Capt E. C. Meister,** formerly of Army artillery. He has joined 11th Marines.

Corps' first attached podiatrist is Lt J. D. Meyers, USN (MC), whose sole charge is caring for feet at PI. He'll likely be kept busy. About 1,000 recruits a month answer sick call with sore feet.

Maj M. R. Smith, ExO, VMCJ-3 at El Toro, narrates American Code of Conduct in new film by Warner Bros., in cooperation with Navy League.

MajGen M. J. Maas, blind veteran of two wars, now wears DoD Distinguished Public Service Medal, awarded for his work in finding jobs in government and industry for physically handicapped.

First SgtMaj of Woman Marines is **SgtMaj Bertha Peters** who left her "field" billet at PI with some misgivings ("I hated to leave working with troops"). Two more SgtMaj billets for WMs have been established (at Quantico and PI), are as yet unfilled.

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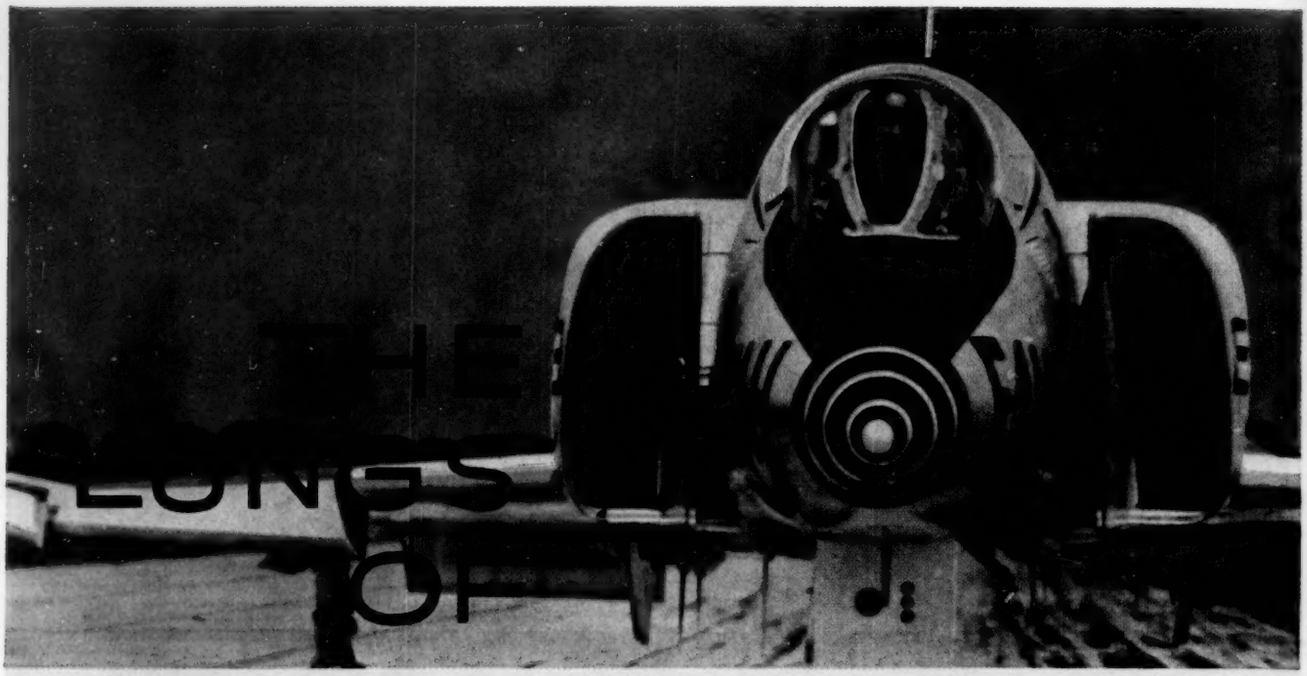

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